

## Today



It takes one to tango

ARTS Page 10

The fur North

PEOPLE Page 11

## Monday

**FRANKLY CALLAGHAN**  
It might be possible for a man holding high office to be completely honest, said James Callaghan, but it might not be wise. "I suppose this is going to sound frightfully hypocritical, but I learned towards being honest." The former Prime Minister talks to Terry Coleman in the first of a two-part interview.

## Tuesday

**ASSET STRIPPING**  
Now you can get a job as a stripper through the Jobcentre. Guardian Women goes back to the North-east to find that, after the fuss about the play *Strippers* in the West End, the dressing housewives are drawing better business than ever before.

## Wednesday

**HOT FOOT IN FASHION**  
They call it the coal stroll. All it takes to become a firewalker is the right frame of mind. Society Tomorrow considers America's latest pastime.

## News in Brief

## Drug user amnesty

DRUG users in Dorset were offered an amnesty if they informed on pushers. Page 5

**Retirement call**  
MERSEYSIDE police committee wants the Home Secretary to approve the enforced retirement of Mr Kenneth Oxford, the chief constable. Page 3

**Moscow's church**  
THE foundation stones have been laid in Moscow for the first building of a Russian orthodox church since the revolution. Page 6

**'Private' Chatham**  
THE Government wants the private sector to finance the development of the former naval dockyard at Chatham on the Medway. Page 18

**Royal break-in**  
A DRUNKEN guardsman who broke into Clarence House, the home of the Queen Mother, was jailed for three years. Page 2

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## The weather

DRY with sunny periods. Details, back page.

THE GUARDIAN IN EUROPE	
Austria	25 p
Belgium	45 p
Denmark	9.00 kr
France	9.00 fr
Germany	2.50 dm
Greece	300 dr
Ireland	2.000 ir
Italy	170 li
Netherlands	1.50 fl
Spain	3 p

Belgium tells all British clubs to stay away • Relatives see victims

# FA ban opens campaign to end violence

The Football Association secretary, Mr Ted Croker, emerged from a meeting at 10 Downing Street yesterday to announce a 12-month voluntary ban on English clubs playing in European football competitions.

The decision, pre-empting an expected UEFA ruling later this month, was welcomed by the Prime Minister, although she made it clear that she wants even more extensive measures taken to prevent any recurrence of the sort of violence that led to Wednesday night's deaths in Brussels.

The Belgian government announced a blanket ban on all British clubs, professional and amateur, playing in the country. Its prime minister, Mr Wilfried Martens, said he expected the ban to be followed by new crowd control and safety measures from the British and from UEFA.

Liverpool Football Club announced its own self-imposed ban on European

matches before the FA decision was announced. The FA decision did not, however, please the Football League. Its spokesman, Mr Andy Williamson, said: "It is astonishing that this decision has been taken without consultation with the league. It has obviously broken our agreement with the FA."

Mrs Thatcher said that she would be seeking all-party support for speedy legislation to extend the Scottish ban on alcohol at matches to all British clubs. She also indicated that she would like a ban for longer than a year on European matches and would consider other crowd control measures, including a total ban on away supporters, home club membership cards, and the use of better stadiums.

In Rome, the Italian government did not exempt the Belgians from blame. Relatives of the Italian dead and injured were flown into Belgium yesterday and in Liverpool a requiem mass was held for the 38 dead.

Letters, page 12; Ban born in the seventies, page 13; Italian PM's attack and Belgian ban, back page; Stiff penalties for Chinese hooligans, page 7.

# Year's exile 'not enough' as PM seeks new laws

By James Naughtie, Chief Political Correspondent  
The FA decision to withdraw from UEFA competitions next season was warmly welcomed by the Prime Minister yesterday but she made no secret of her view that a one-year moratorium would not be enough.

It is evident with the promise of speedy legislation extending to all British grounds the strict control over alcohol already operating in Scotland, and pledges of further measures in the new season of parliament, that the Government is determined to embark on a long-term programme designed to curb hooliganism.

What is more, Mrs Thatcher's personal commitment has now been so clearly stated that she is unlikely to go back on her view that the European ban should last as long as is necessary, and almost certainly for more than one year.

Healed it had been inevitable after Wednesday's riot in Brive. Mr Millichip said: "I found it the most difficult decision that I have ever had to make." Mr Croker said they were not yet thinking beyond next season: the priority had been to get the clubs out of the country for five years.

There was some confusion during the day about remarks made at a press conference in Vienna by Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, about some reports that suggested that he had said government policies were to be changed.

# Anger and regret from clubs

By David Lacey, Patrick Raftery and Sarah Beecher  
The Football League and some of the clubs involved greeted the Football Association's decision to ban English teams from European next season with anger, amazement and regret last night.

The strongest reactions came from the Football League which said that it had been consulted and that from Sir Arthur South, the chairman of Norwich City, who qualified for a European tournament for the first time by winning the Milk Cup. He said that the decision was too silly for words.

A league spokesman, Mr Andy Williamson, said: "It is astonishing that this decision has been taken without consultation with the league. It has obviously broken our agreement with the FA."

"They have acted in a highly emotional atmosphere which is not conducive to the making of a rational decision."

The money we will lose is not important. We shall make a small profit this year as we have done for the last six or seven years. It's the impact this will have on the people of Norwich that saddens me. For the first time in our history we have had the chance of playing in Europe and now we have been denied that chance.

He accused Mrs Thatcher and the FA of not understanding the problem. "We are in Europe because we won the finest family cup final ever played at Wembley."

The Southampton chairman Mr Alan Woodford said that the ban was inevitable. "We accept the decision. Something had to be done, and we have."

# Dallas twist leaves Thames TV at a loss

By Dennis Barker  
Face-saving moves by Thames TV to give the US soap opera *Dallas*, which it co-produced with the BBC earlier this year, back to the corporation are being frustrated by the American distributors.

Worldvision, which now said it would rather *Dallas* did not appear in Britain than deal with the BBC, has perhaps broken the cash difference between Worldvision's price and what the BBC was prepared to pay.

Thames' legal adviser said its deal was binding and that the BBC was not to be taken to task for the decision. "We are in Europe because we won the finest family cup final ever played at Wembley."

Some non-executive directors of Thames have become alarmed at IBA threats that they have pressed Mr Bryan Cowgill, the Thames managing director who pulled out of the Dallas coup, to placate the BBC and the ITV companies.

# Sports writers brief Thatcher on riot

By Charles Burgess  
MRS THATCHER yesterday called to Downing Street seven sports journalists who had witnessed the Brussels tragedy and made it clear that she was considering measures which would irreversibly change British soccer to rid it of violence.

Among the plans she outlined to us were a total ban on away supporters, the introduction of home club membership cards on which admittance would depend, a ban on alcohol in grounds and the use of better stadiums by more than one club, perhaps on a morning and afternoon basis.

In the second floor white drawing room overlooking Horse Guards Parade Mrs Thatcher asked for our accounts of events and for ideas on how to stop similar incidents happening again. Her sports minister, Mr Neil Macfarlane, was also present.

She listened attentively and proposed her own ideas. One of her first questions: "Do we let the game die, or do we have a go at saving it?"

She was surprised when told of the speed at which events happened in the Heysel Stadium. She was also told that a tragedy had been inevitable at some stage given the violence in many British footballing cities every Saturday, when only police action prevented major outbreaks of disorder, and actions of fans abroad.

She said that it was an awful state of affairs when two people supporting different clubs could not be allowed to stand together. The violence in society had to be put out so that the rest could survive. There were two solutions — prevention and punishment. She wanted both.

She said it was time to mobilise "the good and decent citizens of our society" to point the finger at offenders. These violent people must be isolated from our society, she said.

The Prime Minister said that the drink law in force in Scotland would be introduced in England. This ban would be made within grounds and makes an offence to carry alcohol on any transport heading for a ground.

She was enthusiastic about the idea put forward that all clubs travel to major footballing cities in Britain on match days should be banned and that charter flights to places abroad where British clubs (when they play again in Europe) or the international side were to play in and around the date.

At one stage Mrs Thatcher tentatively suggested that perhaps all games could be played behind closed doors and that the clubs could survive on the money from television, the pools companies and advertising.

She bracketed the football violence with two other crimes in the country, that of the picket lines and in Northern Ireland. She said that the violence in the young was a "disease of a prosperous society."

Some non-executive directors of Thames have become alarmed at IBA threats that they have pressed Mr Bryan Cowgill, the Thames managing director who pulled out of the Dallas coup, to placate the BBC and the ITV companies.



CHEER LEADER: A Greek supporter of the New Democratic Party at an Athens rally at the end of the general election campaign. Picture by Don McPhee; Report, page 6 and picture spread, page 17

# Opposition parties go on attack as jobless figures rise by 3,400

By David Simpson, Business Correspondent

Unemployment "rose" yet again in May by 3,400 to 2.2 million, the seasonally adjusted peak of 3,179,500, equal to 13.1 per cent of the workforce, Mr Tom King, the Employment Secretary disclosed yesterday.

Opposition parties immediately attacked the Government's unavailing failure to curb the unemployment problem. May is a month when the number out of work is traditionally expected to fall.

The headline number of unemployed did dip last month, by nearly 32,000 people to 3,147,500, before the seasonally adjusted peak was taken into account but the fall was far smaller than ministers had anticipated.

Labour's employment spokesman, John Prescott, claimed that the Government should adjust its priorities and show as much urgency in cutting the unemployment level as in tackling the problem of soccer violence.

The SDP economic spokesman, Mr Ian Wigglesworth, labelled the jobless figures as a "bleak message" for the unemployed.

Trade union leaders weighed in with equally harsh criticism. "The reality is that unemployment has not fallen this month as it did in May last year," the TUC economic committee chairman, Mr David Bassett, said. "The even starker truth is that the trend is still upward."

Mr King argued that the May figures represented a substantial improvement on the previous month's figures which showed a 28,000 rise in the number out of work, and supposed his claims that the April total had been erratic.

as in tackling the problem of soccer violence.

Measures introduced in the March budget would eventually help to reduce unemployment later in the year, he added.

By his optimism was not echoed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development which forecast yesterday that there would be no fall in the number of the UK jobless for at least 18 months.

The only encouraging feature of yesterday's figures was that the number of people on the unemployed register who found jobs during May rose sharply to a total of 388,300, after a substantial fall in April.

Northern Ireland remains the blackspot, despite a marginal fall in the number out of work last month, with 20.7 per cent of the workforce on the dole on a seasonally adjusted basis.

There were jumps in the levels in Scotland, Wales and the West Midlands.

# Joseph adamant



SIR Keith Joseph (above), the Education Secretary, declared yesterday that there would be no new pay offer to the teachers. "They have been offered a bargain opportunity to negotiate provided they deliver in return," he said. Sir Keith also criticised local authorities.

Details, back page

# BANGLADESH

This time we MUST help quickly

Uncounted thousands dead, hundreds of thousands homeless and 1/2 million acres of rice and jute destroyed. In the wake of the cyclone, tidal wave and floods will come starvation and disease — unless we respond quickly and generously to their cry for help.

This is not the first time Bangladesh has experienced tragedy on a horrifying scale. In 1971, in their hour of crisis, the help arrived too late.

PLEASE DON'T LET IT HAPPEN AGAIN.

World Vision's experienced teams in Bangladesh can act immediately. Thousands more will die unless fresh water, food and medical supplies reach them within days. We can ensure that help reaches them in time — but only with your help.

PLEASE GIVE GENEROUSLY

Peter Seale, World Vision of Britain, EO Box 123, Northampton.

Please use my donation to save lives in Bangladesh.

I enclose £

Name

Address

WORLD VISION Practical Christian Caring



## Break-in soldier gaoled for 3 years

A GRENADIER guardsman who wanted to break into the Queen Mother's home, Clarence House, entered an adjoining building and started fires.

Stephen Vallentine, aged 22, of Fulham, London, was gaoled for three years yesterday after admitting a charge of arson.

It was stated at Southwark Crown Court that Vallentine, who was stationed at Windsor Palace, went on an "extended drinking binge" after an argument with a friend and broke into Clarence House in the Mall at 5am on March 29.

Using his special knowledge of the palace, which he had once guarded, Vallentine roamed the grounds. "The thought occurred to him to test the security of Clarence House. He climbed over a wall into the garden, found himself in the grounds of Marlborough House, the Commonwealth Secretariat," said Mr David Medhurst, prosecuting.

Inside, he set light to piles of correspondence. "The fire brigades were putting out the fires in some rooms, Vallentine was starting fires in others," said counsel.

Mr James Dawson, defending, said: "Just before this offence he had an argument with a friend which triggered this drinking binge. He had recently discovered he had homosexual tendencies and was finding the army extremely stressful. He was constantly being ribbed by his colleagues about this and didn't want to return to the army."

He said: "Vallentine was absent without leave from his post at Windsor Castle, where he should have been guarding the royal family. He has a history of heavy drinking. While in the army he was sent on two detoxification courses and stopped drinking. He started again through the influence of colleagues in the army who spiked his drinks at parties."

Mr Dawson said that Vallentine had sought help from senior officers about his homosexual tendencies but had received none. Passing sentence, Judge Kenneth Cooke said: "Here is a man whose duties are to guard the royal palaces, and here he is setting fires in them. If this man wanted to get out of the army he could have got out in a quite different way. He is an inadequate personality."

## Ministers speak up for present policies

BY James Naughtie

Two senior ministers last night intensified the Government's campaign against its internal critics by boasting about its achievements and warnings about the dangers of changing course on economic strategy.

The Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, claimed that present economic recovery had gathered momentum only because Mrs Thatcher and her ministers had refused to change their policies. Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, used most of a speech in Wales to emphasise his belief that the Government should hold fast to its policies in reducing state control over individuals' lives.

Mr Brittan told a meeting of Yorkshire Tory agents that there were times when governments should change direction, but the present moment was not one of them. "Too often

Two denied right to represent the electors, party claims

## Sinn Fein goes to court over ban on councillors

From Paul Johnson in Belfast

Sinn Fein is to go to the High Court in Belfast on Monday to seek a ban on a local authority meeting which excludes two of its councillors.

The party will also seek leave to bring legal action against the Unionist-controlled Craigavon district council which is attempting to freeze out the Sinn Fein members.

Official Unionists and Democratic Unionists in Craigavon have formed an alliance and hope to exclude the Republicans from the authority by setting up a special committee—without Sinn Fein presence—to transact virtually all council business.

The first meeting of that committee is due on Monday but Sinn Fein officials who received legal advice yesterday are confident of getting it postponed, on the orders of the court.

They are also confident that they can have the Unionist tactics—which included the election via the police of the Sinn Fein for the authority's first meeting earlier this week—declared illegal.

A Sinn Fein spokeswoman said last night that the legal moves were being made so as to ensure that the two councillors—Mr Brendan Curran and Mr Brian McCann—can have the right to represent the people who voted for them.

### Bid by BBC

The BBC has lodged a detailed planning application with Edinburgh District Council for a £8 million broadcasting centre covering 50,000 square feet. The new building would replace the existing Broadcasting House in Queen Street, which the BBC has occupied since 1930.

### Disabled death

A disabled 19-year-old girl died yesterday in a fire at her home in Southport, Merseyside. Her 45-year-old mother and two other children aged 15 and 12 escaped, but the girl, who was confined to a wheelchair, was trapped in her bedroom.

## Cannabis trial out in the open

TWO-THIRDS of a ton of cannabis was examined outside the High Court in Edinburgh yesterday during a drugs smuggling trial.

Tourists were held back as the judge, Lord Hunter, on June 15, the eight accused in handcuffs, and their 15 advocates in gowns and wigs trooped out into the sunshine.

A pungent aroma arose as Customs officers unloaded 75 bulky polythene bags from a van. Other Customs men stood watchfully by as the bags were examined by defence counsel, jurors, and a witness.

The eight accused deny smuggling cannabis into Britain on board a motor vessel, the St Just, at the Isle of Seil, near Oban, on February 3. All eight also deny an alternative charge of being concerned in smuggling cannabis.

The accused are Roderick MacNeil, of Clachan, Isle of Seil; Boyd Keen, of North Connel, Argyll; Terence Kelly and Alan, of North Connel, Argyll; Nicholas Kelly, of the Wirral, Cheshire; and David Noon, Michael Kelly, and Christopher Socratous, all of Liverpool.

The cannabis was examined outside because the prosecution told the judge that there would be a health hazard if it were taken into court.

The court moved outside twice to examine the cannabis, and convened twice more in the open air to examine a high speed inflatable rubber dinghy with a powerful engine, which boat builder, Mr Bruce Bennett, and boatyard owner, Mr William Jeffrey, identified as one they had seen at the slipway, at St Anthony, near Lizard Point, Cornwall, last November.

The trial was adjourned until Monday.

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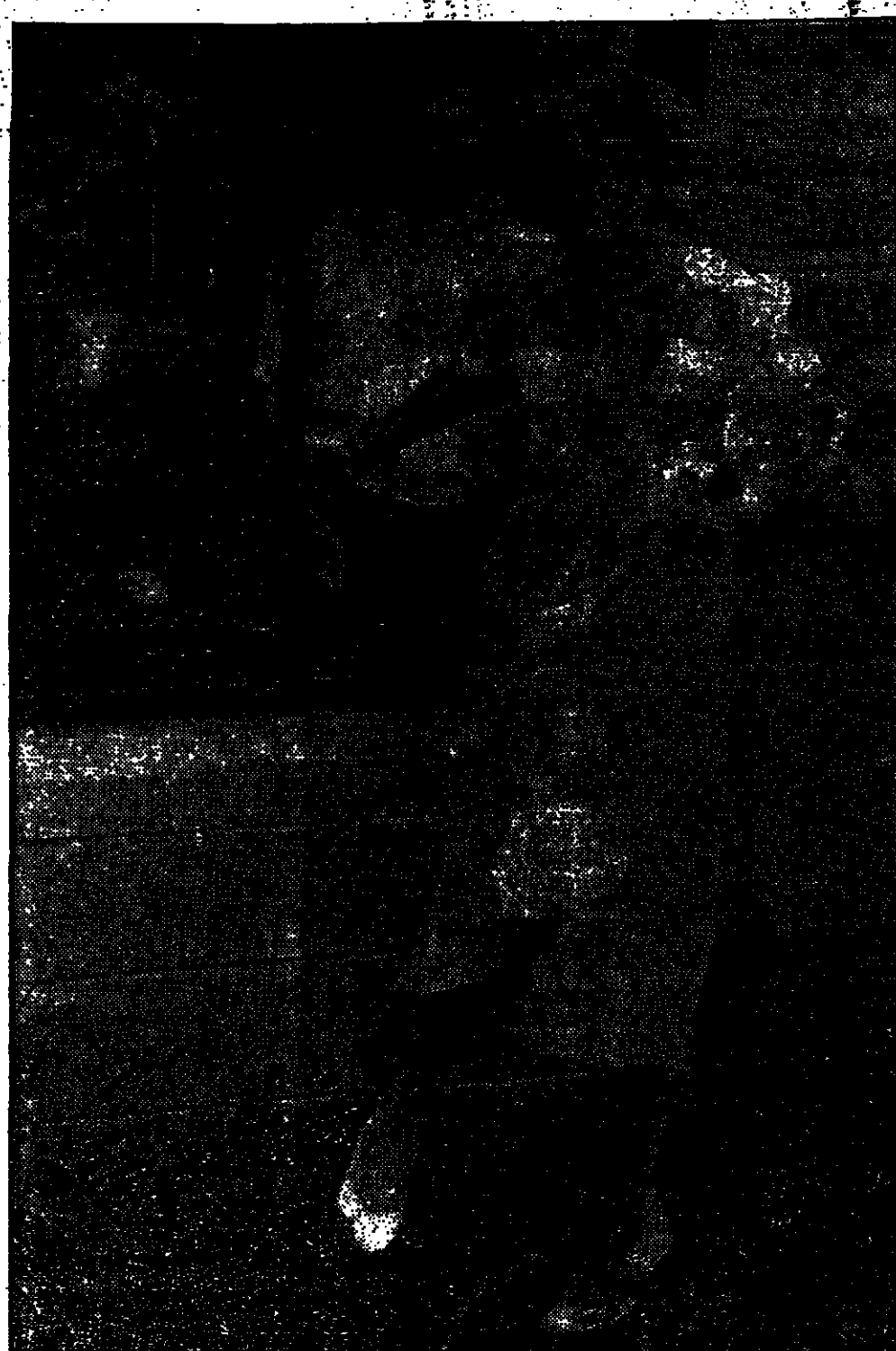
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The Princess of Wales tiptoes through the garden of Mr Ian Forbes after talking to him during a visit to Twerton on Avon, Bath yesterday. The princess, patron of the National Rubella Council, was visiting the £2.5 million, Puddlemead Centre run by the National Institute for the deaf

## Steel claims Tory and Labour allies for post-election pact

By James Naughtie

Chief Political Correspondent, Government ministers and former members of the last Labour government were among those willing to talk informally about coalition after the next general election, Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said last night.

Mr Steel said there had been no formal discussions but noted that "of course politicians are human beings... and we do meet from time to time and we talk from time to time, but not in any conspiratorial way."

He said, however, that backbenchers on both sides, members of the Government, former ministers and "people who were associated with me at the time of the Lib/Lab pact" had been willing to discuss post-election arrangements.

Asked by Mr Peter Jay, his interviewer, if there was a possibility of Liberal MPs doing a deal with another party without the participation of Dr Owen, he said: "I cannot see any circumstances in which it



Mr David Steel

would happen." He said he was unwilling to use the word "never" in politics, but he said any split in the Alliance would be a betrayal of the campaign on which it had fought an election.

However, it appeared that Mr Steel was making clear publicly what he has been known privately in the Alliance for

some time — that there was always a danger that if Dr Owen antagonised Liberals on key issues a substantial group could threaten a breakaway.

As Mr Steel's remarks were being broadcast on A Week in Politics on Channel 4, Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour's deputy leader, who was in the cabinet which agreed to the Lib/Lab pact was launching a strong attack on Dr David Owen, the Social Democratic Party leader.

Mr Hattersley said that he would not contemplate a post-election power-sharing arrangement because it negated democracy.

He said the prospect of the SDP/Liberal Alliance having a decisive influence on determining the next government was negligible, but he added: "Dr Owen fantasised when he talks of negotiating with major parties."

"To negotiate a new programme after polling day is to negotiate away policies and promises. Indeed, it is to go into the election expecting to abandon the policies on which it is fought."

## Shop union wins second victory under 1984 act

By Peter Hetherington, Northern Labour Correspondent

Eight thousand workers employed by the mail order giant Great Universal Stores in the Manchester area yesterday voted overwhelmingly for an overtime ban and one-day strike in protest at the company's latest pay offer.

The two-to-one vote represents another success for the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers (USDAW), which represents the employees, under the 1984 Trade Union Act. This requires ballots before industrial action is taken.

In the current vote, the union's national negotiating committee heard yesterday that 4,524 GUS workers had voted for industrial action with

2,622 against following the breakdown of pay talks.

The company had offered an increase of 25 bringing the weekly pay of the lowest grade clerical worker to £87. The union is pressing for a £100 minimum and will meet the company again on Monday in an attempt to reach a settlement.

The GUS vote came as the Department of Employment revealed that in the first four months of this year, strikes notified to the department — 239 compared with 510 in the corresponding period of 1984 — representing the lowest level for this period since 1938.

The Government believes the pre-1984 Act has made a major contribution to the reduction of strikes.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### 6.3 pc rise accepted

BRITAIN'S 86,000 power manual workers have accepted a 6.3 per cent pay offer by a 1,806 majority.

The unions said that those in favour amounted to 51.39 per cent of the 70,000 votes cast.

The offer was said by some workers to include a 1 per cent loyalty bonus for working during the miners' strike.

### Cricketers left £2,000 in will

TWO Yorkshire cricketers, Geoff Boycott and David Bairstow, have left £2,000 each by a woman who died in March.

The Sussex captain, John Barclay, also benefits under the will of Miss Anne Wright, of Seaford Road, Hove, Sussex. He receives the balance of her account with a building society.

### Second man on murder charge

A SECOND man appeared before magistrates in Nottingham yesterday accused of murdering Wayne Keeton, aged 19, whose body was found on Easter Sunday in the river Leen near his home in Nottingham.

Philip Atherton, aged 21, who was arrested on Easter Monday has already been charged with murder and yesterday Mark Stephen Cleary, aged 19, was also charged with the boy's murder.

## Police draw line to keep peace at Stonehenge

Martin Wainwright finds police ready to prevent the annual festival taking place at the ancient monument

POLICE in the West Country, especially those stationed near to key lines and other strategic features, were put on the alert yesterday as word spread that festival-goers were being turned away from Stonehenge.

A loose but effective cordon was stung round Wiltshire to prevent the proposed 12th annual Stonehenge festival from setting anywhere near the most important ancient monument in the country.

Police stopped a 20-vehicle convoy close to the county border on the Oxford to Swindon road, and warned passengers that a breach of the peace might occur if they stopped near Stonehenge. The convoy changed direction and drove to near Cirencester.

Wiltshire police said that members of the convoy would not have been arrested if they had decided to proceed — the threat made by Kent police when miners during the strike. But the travellers were told that they would be wasting time and petrol if they tried to get close to Stonehenge.

Later in the day police said that several individuals had been seen in the Amesbury area several miles from Stonehenge. They had been told that the festival had been cancelled, and had been given similar warnings about a breach of the peace.

The scene at the ring of stones, which has been supplemented temporarily by a ring of razor wire, was the subject of a report by Mr Jim Monahan, of the National Trust, said that tourists were buying postcards and he was twiddling his thumbs.

The trust, which owns land around the site, and English Heritage, which administers the monument, are keen to restore traditional solstice ceremonies at Stonehenge — notably the Druids gathering — which have been banned this year because of precautions against the festival.

Last year, some 30,000 people set up a tent city in a National Trust field near Stonehenge, with three main thoroughfares called Easy Street, Sleazy Street and Suburbia and an economy based on a national £20-a-week dole.

Although the organisation was impressive, the authorities were concerned about drug abuse and damage to minor archaeological sites.

The trust has kept in touch with groups involved with the festival, which last year ranged from the Silver Machine Space Travelers to the St John's Ambulance Brigade.

More than 150,000 stickers urging people to travel to Stonehenge have been printed to counter a "keep away" campaign by the trust and English Heritage.

## Rate-cap deadline ignored by councils

By Geoff Andrews, Local Government Correspondent

Three London councils out of the original six which were threatening confrontation with the Government over rate-capping face the prospect of a morning of imminent legal action from the metropolitan district auditor, Mr Brian Skinner.

Ignoring his end-of-the-month deadline, the London boroughs of Camden, Lambeth, and Greenwich are still without a rate for the year which began almost two months ago.

With only hours to go, Islington was meeting last night and planning to set a legal case while Southwark another long-term rebel managed to fix a rate—described as providing a "spending budget"—on Thursday night.

Meanwhile Liverpool, which is not rate-capped but has exploited its special position, which results from last year's rate being set by a long-term rebel, managed to fix a rate—described as providing a "spending budget"—on Thursday night.

It appeared possible yesterday that Liverpool will eventually set a rate at a meeting next week and Camden and Lambeth have meetings planned within the next few days. The position of Greenwich, which is seeking a judicial review of the Government ruling on rate-capping, is unclear, but the auditor feels strongly that the council has not a defence against his ultimatum.

It remains to be seen whether any of the four councils will decide to take on the Government in a confrontation similar to that which led to Clay Cross councillors being sacked and barred from office in 1973, and 30 councillors from Poplar, in east London, going to prison in the twenties. Equally it is questionable whether the Government has any stomach for the fight that would ensue and the martyrs that would be made.

With some councils already keeping their services going, it would not be difficult to establish the bare facts of a case against any of the authorities.

The two London councils who have squeezed in before the deadline now face the problem of explaining their reasons to the hardliners who still hold out. Southwark yesterday described its budget, which will raise about £5 million less than needed for its expenditure, as a "spending budget" for jobs and services, and one that "drives a coach and horses through the Government's intentions on rate-capping."

Officials have told councillors that creative accounting and rate arrears will avoid any action over the deficit built into the budget.

Islington managed its rate with the help of up to £15 million of aid from the Greater London Council from its "stress borough" funds.

The deal will allow for modest growth rather than the cuts which had been threatened.

## Warders threaten to keep cells locked

By Aileen Ballantyne

Prison officers at one of the most overcrowded jails in the country yesterday threatened to keep over 200 untried prisoners locked in their cells exercising for feeding and exercise unless the Home Office agrees to a new proposal for minimum staffing levels.

Bedford gaol, where two thirds of the inmates are on remand, has 329 prisoners, but was designed to hold 177.

Mr Ken Tysoe, chairman of Bedford Prison Officers' Association, said that in many cases three inmates were having to share single cells, measuring eight by 12 feet without integral lavatories.

He claimed that overtime and manning cutbacks being proposed by the Home Office would make it impossible to carry out essential basic tasks in the gaol, and would be unsafe for prison officers, prisoners and the public.

Last week the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, rejected a hostile reception when he told the POA annual conference that he would have to cut back on prison officers' overtime in order to justify increased spending on prison buildings.

The Home Office has just introduced a system of budgetary control on the annual prison budget of £600 million, which means that all 150 jails in England and Wales will have to live strictly within set budgets.

Three quarters of the annual budget for prisons is made up of staff costs.

According to Mr Tysoe, attempts are being made to save £100,000 by cutting overtime costs at Bedford. Manning levels of 39 prison officers supervising 329 inmates at any one time are proposed, he said, compared with the POA's demand for 51 officers.

Without that number, Mr Tysoe added, security would suffer, and it would be impossible to allow remand prisoners their right of one visit a day. Workshops at the gaol for sentenced prisoners had already closed because of lack of staff.

When prisoners "came fighting out of their cells," Mr Tysoe told the POA conference last week, the Prison Department would "distance them from the blood on the landings."

A Home Office spokesman said last night that discussions were continuing between the POA and management.

### Toddler killed by cosmetic

The Aylesbury coroner, Mr Rodney Corner, yesterday urged cosmetic firms to put clear warnings on their products after a 19-month-old girl was burnt to death when her mother's make-up caught fire.

Sarah Cornwell, three, had been playing with a cigarette lighter and a bottle of skin taster at her home at Ambrosden, Oxfordshire. She suffered severe burns and died two days later in hospital.

## Chairman of Scots CBI

### OBITUARY

THE chairman of the Confederation of British Industry in Scotland, Mr John Risk, died yesterday in hospital in Glasgow after a long illness, aged 59.

Mr Risk was secretary of Costa Patons, PLC, a director of J and P Coats, and a for-

mer chairman of the National Council of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

He became chairman of the CBI in Scotland in September 1983 after serving as a council member for many years. In June 1984 he was awarded the CBE, at the same time as his brother, Thomas Risk, Governor of the Bank of Scotland, was knighted.

### Ties severed

Panama City: Panama has severed all diplomatic ties with South Africa because of apartheid. Full diplomatic relations were suspended seven years ago, but the two countries maintained low-key, consular relations — AP.

## Ultimatum to printers in technology dispute

By Patrick Wintour, Labour Star

The dispute over new technology in the provincial press worsened yesterday when management at the Reading Evening Post threatened to sack 80 National Graphical Association printers on Monday unless they return to normal working by then.

Mr James Brown, managing director of the Thames Valley Newspaper Group, part of the Thomson Regional Newspaper Group, said last night that if the NGA continued the action the remaining 200 staff would be laid off and the future of the newspaper would be jeopardised.

There has already been sporadic industrial action through-out Northcliffe Group newspapers, the provincial arm of Associated Newspapers. Worst

hit has been the Plymouth-based Western Morning News, which has been off the street for nearly a fortnight.

The dispute there had been exacerbated by the decision of management to transfer printing of a freesheet to another firm after its late production as a result of the NGA go-slow. At talks late on Thursday, a settlement was reached over the transferred freesheet and a new technology clause.

The NGA abandoned national pay talks with the provincial newspaper employers' organisation, the Newspaper Society, earlier this year and sought local talks with newspaper groups on pay and new technology.

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## Chief constable recommended for the sack

By Tom Sharrett

Merseyside police committee decided yesterday to ask the Home Secretary, Mr. Leon Brittan, to remove the chief constable, Mr. Kenneth Oxford, from office.

The committee said that Mr. Oxford's retirement would be "in the interests of the efficiency" of the Merseyside police.

After the meeting Mr. Oxford said there had been a campaign against him. The committee voted 13-9 in favour of Mr. Oxford's departure.



Kenneth Oxford  
—remains calm

He has offered Mr. Brittan an opportunity to meet members and receive their representations before he makes up his mind. However, it is unlikely that he will give his consent.

The call for Mr. Oxford's retirement comes after four years in which there have been repeated clashes between him and the Labour majority on the police committee.

The latest dispute arose when he failed to attend a meeting in March and the committee learned that he was attending a conference in Washington.

After hearing his detailed response yesterday, Labour members of the committee voted in favour of seeking Mr. Brittan's approval for retirement.

The Conservatives, Liberals, and Independent members voted against.

Urging the committee to accept Mr. Oxford's explanation, a Conservative Councillor, Sidney Moss, who is a director of Liverpool Football Club, said: "In Brussels I witnessed what could happen with an inadequate and inefficient police force. We have never experienced anything like that and that is in no small measure due to the man in charge of Merseyside police."



A woman is carried to an ambulance and (above) a buckled carriage.

Picture by Martin Argles

MORE than 100 people were taken to hospital yesterday when the Gatwick-Victoria express slammed into the rear of a slow-moving commuter train outside Battersea Park station, south London, writes Gareth Parry.

The accident happened at 9.55 am, as rush-hour rail traffic into London tailed off. There were about 600 people on board the two trains, neither of which was scheduled to stop at

Battersea Park station as they approached Victoria.

One woman sustained a broken leg and had to be cut free from the buffet car of the Gatwick train. Most of the injured received only cuts and bruises. Those needing treatment were taken to St Thomas's Hospital, Lambeth, and St Stephen's, Chelsea.

Seventy firemen, eight pumps and 12

ambulances were at the scene within a few minutes. Rail services were halted for some time as power was switched off to enable emergency teams to reach the trains.

As British Rail opened its inquiry into the accident, a spokesman said that the commuter train was moving at about 5 mph when the express, travelling at around 40 mph, ran into the back of it.

## Walker tells Nacods their reason for overtime ban no longer exists

By Patrick Wintour

Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, appealed yesterday to the executive of the pit deputies' union, Nacods, to call off its overtime ban at its emergency meeting on Monday.

In a letter to the union's president, Mr Ken Sampey, Mr Walker said that the National Coal Board had now complied with all the demands initially put by the deputies.

Mr Walker wrote: "You demanded that the NCB statement of March 27 be withdrawn and that the agreement with Nacods that all future pit closures should go through the appropriate procedure should be confirmed. I undertook to convey these views."

Mr Walker added that he understood that at talks on Wednesday this week, the NCB

confirmed its withdrawal of the March 27 statement.

"They also confirmed they would be honouring the October agreement reached with Nacods and that the agreed procedures would apply to any future planned closures."

The March 27 statement covered the NCB's suspension of the colliery closure procedure pending the board's review of the state of the pits. The October agreement established the principle of the introduction of an independent advisory review body on pit closures.

The board has broken off talks to establish the new appeals body because of the action by Nacods.

Nacods executive will be under pressure to call a fresh ballot as a result of the NCB assurances, it is thought, that the

union will maintain the ban.

Nacods national leaders are angry at the way in which the NCB is announcing the closure of a colliery and accepting large-scale voluntary redundancies and transfers before the colliery has gone through the full consultation procedure.

Nacods believes that the status quo should prevail pending the outcome of the review process, which can take up to six months. In the first six weeks of the financial year 1,927 workers took voluntary redundancy.

The ban's impact on production is still unclear. Last week, production was more than 1.6 million tonnes, with estimated losses of only 93,000. This week, with 94 pits on holiday, production was 546,000 tonnes, with losses estimated at 95,000.

## Party at odds again on black sections

By James Naughtie, Chief Political Correspondent

Labour's working party on positive discrimination for ethnic minorities is recommending to the national executive that black sections should be established in the party, in a direct challenge to Mr Neil Kinnock, its leader.

But the paper, which will go to the NEC's organisation committee in 10 days, includes a minority report arguing that the party should resist demands for black sections.

The recommendation of the working party on black sections will be opposed by Mr Kinnock, and will almost certainly be defeated in the organisation committee. The NEC as a whole is expected to uphold that decision.

Mr Kinnock has made no secret of his opposition to black sections but he is under pressure to agree to a compromise which would mean setting up a national organisation within the party for black socialists, which could then affiliate to individual constituencies.

Senior party officials believe, however, that such a plan is fraught with difficulties, and it is by no means certain that Mr Kinnock will support it.

The working party's recommendations on Labour's attitude to ethnic minorities — including the appointment of a senior official to deal with the issue — will meet little opposition, but Mr Kinnock appears determined to use his majority on the NEC and its committees to vote down the proposal for black sections in individual constituencies.

## Talks invitation to South African minister 'should be withdrawn'

By Susan Tirbutt

An invitation to a South African minister to private talks in Britain next week has angered the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

Mr Gerrit Viljoen, minister for co-operation and development, is to take part in a three-day international conference of politicians, financiers and business people on investment in South Africa.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement in Britain and the United States yesterday called for the invitation to be withdrawn.

It said that Mr Viljoen had been responsible for widespread detentions when he was administrator-general of Namibia, where he had taken no action against the army and

police for committing atrocities.

Ms Kate Clarke, the movement's deputy secretary, said that the conference, organised by the Business International group, aimed to help business people to resist social and political changes in South Africa.

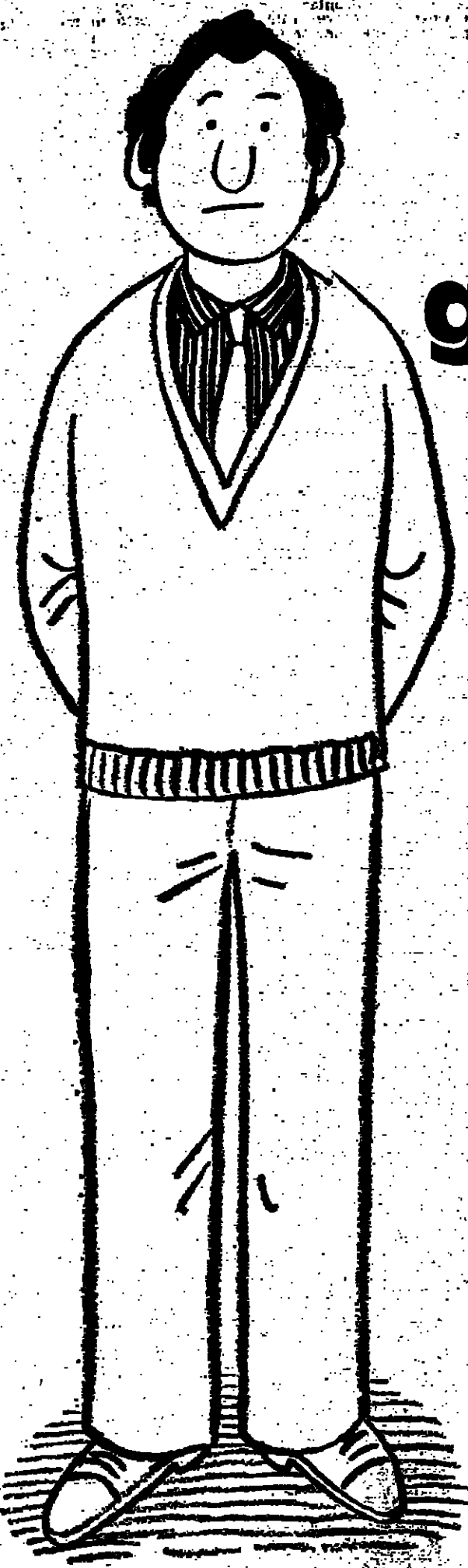
An organiser of the conference, which starts at the Hilton Hotel in London on Wednesday, said that the invitation would not be withdrawn.

Mr Viljoen had been asked as one of several speakers whose positions influence business conditions. The conference, costing participants just under £1,000 each without accommodation or travel, had been organised to assess business conditions and prospects in South Africa, he said.

It was being held in private so that those taking part could speak freely. About 60 companies were expected to be represented and about 140 when a similar conference was held in the US.

Speakers in London will include Chief Minister of KwaZulu, a black homeland set up by the South African government, Mr Basil Herscov, chairman of Barclays National Bank Ltd, and chairman and managing director of Anglovaal Ltd, Mr John Kane-Berman, director of the South African Institute of Race Relations and Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State at the Foreign Office.

The conference is the latest in a series of confidential international talks on South African investment.



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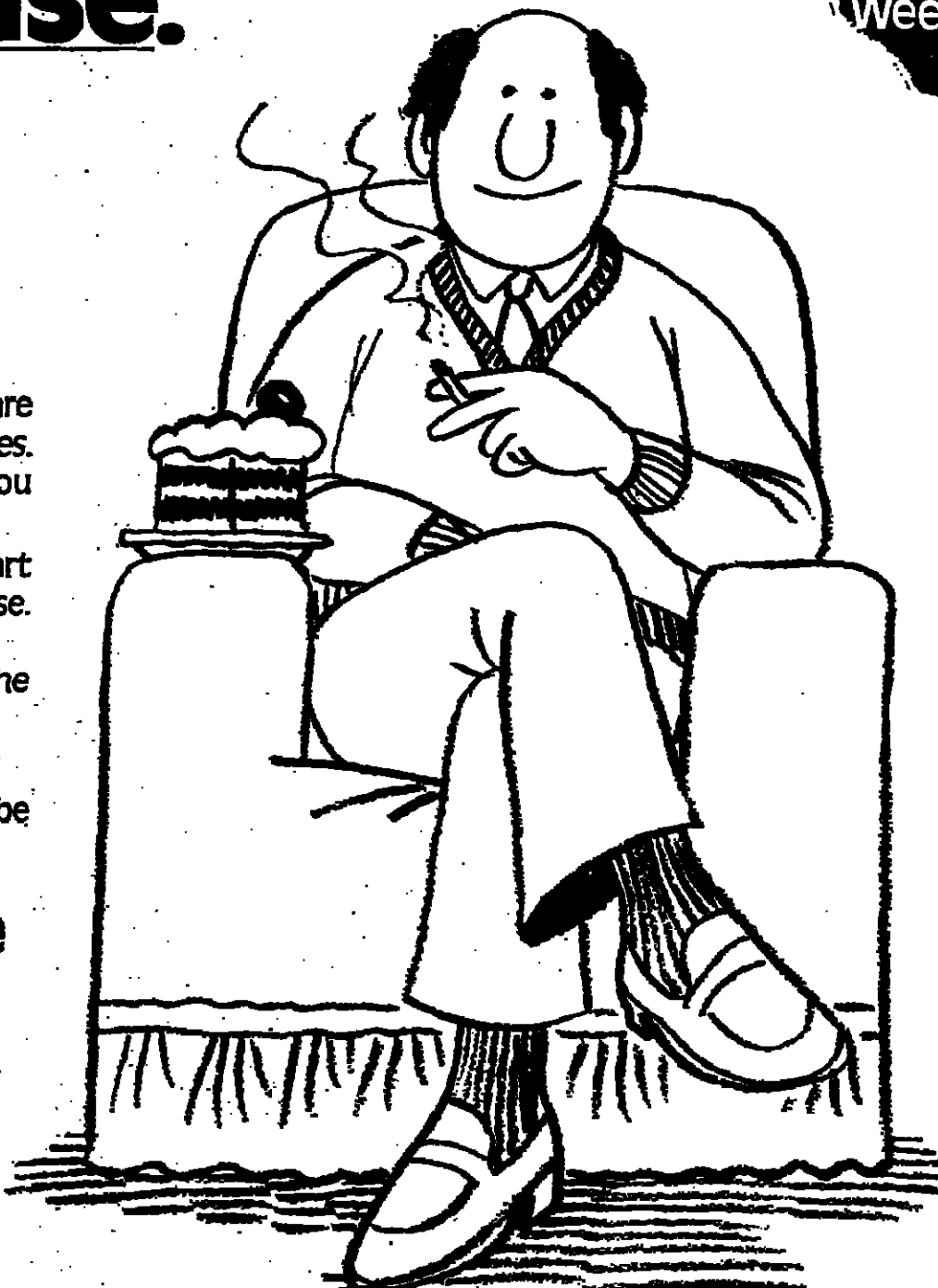
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## Crash coach 'had earlier veered off road'

The coach which crashed in France, killing seven Britons, nearly left the road earlier on its journey, a parent of one of the survivors said yesterday.

It is believed that coach driver Mr. Harry Hughes, aged 39, fell ill at the wheel while negotiating a winding road near Ledsignan in Provence on Wednesday.

Mr. Rod Perks said yesterday that since the crash, his 13-year-old son Jonathan had been able to remember details of the journey. Jonathan, who was thrown clear when the coach veered off control and somersaulted, is now back home in St Albans.

"Jonathan told me that a little while before the accident the coach ran wide and kicked up the gravel by the side of

the road. But the driver managed to correct it.

"The last thing Jonathan remembers is the coach going into a bend and a teacher shouting 'mind the corner'."

Five children from Beaumont and Verulam schools in St Albans, a teacher Barbara Ericsson, aged 26, of Catherine Street, St Albans, and Mr. Hughes died in the crash. Thirty-nine people were injured. Most have returned to Hertfordshire.

Mrs. Sandra Woodland, a Beaumont teacher who flew to France and has now returned to England, said yesterday that the teacher in charge of the Verulam party, Mr. Ian Laycock, tried to grab the wheel to stop the coach careering out of control.

The dead were all sitting on the right-hand side. "That side caved in on impact, as the bus rolled over," she said.

Mr. Perks said he thought it unlikely that Mr. Hughes had fallen asleep at the wheel. "They had only been travelling for one and a half to two hours. It is more probable that there was something wrong with him," he said.

He had seen the place where the coach crashed and could not believe that it was travelling at 75 mph, as some reports suggest.

"The coach would have ended up in the fields, not on the road if it had been travelling at that speed," he said.

Mr. Perks and his wife, Margaret, flew to the south of France on Wednesday night

not knowing how badly injured their son was.

Mrs. Perks said yesterday: "We thought we would feel absolutely elated if we found him safe, but because of all the bereaved parents we felt as if we had lost a child as well. We can't rejoice. We just know we are the lucky ones."

She said there was no reaction from the children as they passed the scene of the tragedy on their way home. "We all felt numb," she said.

Another parent, Mr. Nicholas Soames, whose 14-year-old son Benjamin is now back home, praised the French authorities for their handling of the incident. "They were magnificent and couldn't have done more for us," he said.

A disaster fund set up by



The coach in which seven Britons died in Provence being removed from the crash scene and a teacher who was killed, Barbara Ericsson

## Tut puts curse on Ridley's highway

By Martin Wainwright

TATUNKHAMUN'S curse may have helped to strike a blow at Mr. Nicholas Ridley, the Transport Secretary, the delight of gardeners and conservationists.

A Government Inspector has ruled against Mr. Ridley's plan to drive a trunk road across Highclere Park in Hampshire, the home of the Earls of Carnarvon.

It was in the medieval park that the fifth earl's favourite dog was found dead in 1923, at the same time as his master died in Cairo, 18 days after opening Tutankhamun's tomb. It was said at the time that the Pharaoh's curse had reached out to the quiet English backwater.

Mr. Ridley suffered some lingering effect, but the Inspector made a vigorous attack on the department's behaviour. Attempts by the minister to avoid a public inquiry had been wrong, he said, and objectors to the scheme had been right to force a hearing by going to court.

The Inspector rejected the department's plan to run the A34 Winchester to Preston trunk road across the entrance and approach drive to the park. He opted instead for an alternative proposed by the Historic Gardens Society and Save Britain's Heritage.

These takes in a smaller and less sensitive section of the park, but is close enough to the original scheme to be designated a "modification", which means that work can start straight away. The new road was proposed to lift traffic blight from the village of Whitway.

Mr. Ken Powell, of Save, said that the Inspector's decision was a model one, balancing the needs of road-building and conservation in a remarkable way. Highclere was formally landscaped in the late 18th century, possibly by Capability Brown, and is listed grade one by English Heritage.

## Heads propose 'sandwich levy' for lunch pupils

By Andrew Memon, Education Staff

A "cover charge" for children taking their own sandwiches to eat during school dinner breaks was proposed by head teachers yesterday. A 10p-a-day levy on pupils taking packed lunches would meet the cost of extra teaching staff, they were told.

The annual conference of the National Association of Head Teachers in Scarborough agreed — to noisy protests — to urge the Government to legislate to allow charges to be made on children taking their own food to school.

The motion, from East Riding, stated that a charge would ensure that the cost of supervision and provision of the meals service would be more fairly shared by all children enjoying its privileges.

Mr. Archie Easterbrook, head of North Eboria School, Humberston, said that the intention was not to grab dinner money to balance the books. But children taking packed lunches have access to warmth, shelter, care, and protection at no cost.

In Humberston 19,000 children took packed meals, and if each of their parents paid 10p a day it would raise an extra £400,000 for the authority. That would pay for an extra 90 full-time teachers, or would meet the cost of providing supply teachers to cover for absent staff.

Mr. Brinley Morgan, from Walworth, London, opposed the motion, which he said set a precedent and encouraged the Government to make a charge for school service. He said: "I think this could be opening a crack in the door."

## Air 'shield' for navy

The first operational flight of 849 Naval Air Squadron — the world's first helicopter airborne early warning squadron — was completed in a combat money at Culdrose, Cornwall, yesterday.

The squadron used to fly fixed wing Gannet aircraft from the carrier, HMS Ark Royal, but was disbanded when the carrier was retired from service in 1980.

It was revived because Argentinian aircraft exposed the navy's lack of airborne early warning cover during the Falklands campaign in 1982.

The squadron's A flight will consist of three Sea King helicopters equipped with the latest early warning devices, and will embark on the carrier HMS Illustrious in August.

A further two flights will be formed on HMS Invincible and the other for the new Ark Royal.

## Prisoners flee gaol

By Aileen Ballantyne

Two prisoners escaped from a closed prison near Nottingham yesterday with the aid of a corrugated iron fence put up inside the gaol by contractors carrying out refurbishment work.

Rodney Mark Gallagh and Mark McGarry, both serving 12 months for burglary, escaped from Ramby medium security gaol in Retford by climbing on to the fence and from there, using a rope made of sheets, over two perimeter fences.

Most gaols in this country need extensive repair work, although many are being put up to date.

The Home Secretary, Mr. Leon Brittan, recently announced an extensive refurbishment programme for 100 of the 150 gaols in England and Wales.

## No-one in dock, says Legionnaire's inquiry head

By James Lewis

Sir John Badenoch, who is leading the inquiry into the world's worst outbreak of Legionnaires' disease at Stafford, said yesterday that his team was not setting out to pin the blame on anyone for the epidemic during which 39 people have died.

There had never before been such a wide-ranging government inquiry into the disease, he said, and he did not know of any other investigation which had considered civil engineering as well as medical evidence.

Speaking during a preliminary visit to Stafford with two of his team members, Sir John, who is chairman of the Government's joint committee on vaccination and immunisation, said yesterday that the bacteria needed to be elucidated.

"The bacteria has been around for some time but there is obviously something about the environment of modern buildings which makes it more dangerous. The bacteria is widely distributed, yet only occasionally does it give rise to this violent disease. Why does it hit older people harder

than younger ones, and men harder than women?"

The inquiry might not be able to shed light on these problems, but it hoped to produce a report by the end of the year which would help to prevent future outbreaks not only in hospitals but also in places such as hotels, stores and ships.

Accompanying Sir John yesterday on a tour of the town's new district general hospital were Professor Francis O'Grady, a micro-biology specialist from Nottingham University, and Mr. Dan Han-

nah, chairman of Warrington health authority. Two more team members — a lawyer and a civil engineer — have yet to be appointed.

There will be a preliminary hearing in Stafford on June 25 and the full public hearing will begin on July 19.

In the meantime, those who have suffered in any way during the outbreak are being invited to a public meeting in the town next week when members of the local Law Society will tell people how the inquiry is to be conducted and advise them of their legal rights.

## Shops plan for baths

The crumbling 19th century thermal baths in Barton are to be saved and converted into a shopping arcade the Derbyshire Historic Buildings Trust said yesterday.

The trust is to carry out the refurbishment to provide a covered shopping arcade with a curved glass roof over a central mall.

The ornately tiled corridors will be retained as main features in the shopping malls, where treatment cubicles and waiting rooms will be converted into shops.

A number of the individual shops are to be preserved, and a display area will illustrate the buildings history and use of natural and thermal baths.

The baths were built in 1850 by the Duke of Devonshire, but in recent years they have become a problem for the owners, High Peak Borough Council.

## IRA victim gets £24,000

IRA bomb blast victim Keith Lewis has been awarded £24,000 compensation after a two-year battle — almost four times the offer originally made to him by the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board.

Mr. Lewis, aged 41, a former Royal Greenjackets trombonist, of Bourneville, Dorset, lost his hearing in the blast at Regent's Park which killed eight members of the Greenjackets band in July 1982.

## Child abuse 'ignorance'

A senior children's doctor said yesterday that social workers lack experience in dealing with child abuse cases.

Dr. Leonard Taitz, of the Sheffield children's hospital, said that after dealing with 250 baby battering cases he was only just coming to grips with the problem of child abuse.

He added: "Most social workers only have one case of child abuse out of perhaps 20 or 30. They cannot hope to become experienced. I am only

just getting to grips with the problem of child abuse after 250 cases — what must it be like for an inexperienced social worker?"

Dr. Taitz was giving evidence at a public inquiry into the death of two-year-old Jasmine Beckford — killed by her stepfather Maurice Beckford.

The doctor criticised social workers' techniques to create a bond between battered children and their parents. He said that it would be "a bond of barbed wire."

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## Amnesty for drug users to catch pushers

By Aileen Ballantyne  
Dorset police have offered an amnesty to drug users who are prepared to provide information which could lead to the pushers.

The amnesty, believed to be the first of its kind offered by a British police force, is also intended to encourage parents who suspect their teenage children of using hard drugs to seek help and to reveal the identity of the pushers.

The Chief Constable of Dorset, Mr Brian Wright, said that the amnesty would last for one month. If an informant implicated himself or a member of his family in a minor drugs offence no action would be taken, he said.

"I accept that this is an unprecedented course but, such is my determination to combat the problem, I am prepared to use any means at my disposal," said Mr Wright.

The number of hard drug users in Dorset has risen sharply in the past year, and the number of drug pushers arrested has risen by 200 per cent, according to Detective Chief Superintendent Alan Rose, head of Dorset CID. He said that the amnesty was a preventive measure to ensure that the problem did not worsen.

Nationally, the number of newly registered heroin addicts increased this year by 25 per cent and the cocaine seizures by Customs officers have tripled, according to Home Office figures.

In many cases, Mr Rose said, parents were frightened to take action in case their teenage child ended up with a drug conviction. Dorset police say they have a particular problem with pushers from London and Merseyside. One kilogram of heroin, smuggled in to Britain produces an estimated profit of £25,000, they say.

The force has made a video, to be shown in schools and youth clubs, discouraging young people from taking drugs. Among those in the film are Bobby Robson the England football manager, and rock stars.

Last week, the Prime Minister called on prominent figures to publicise the dangers of drug addiction.

**Flu 'cause of hospital deaths**

A total of 33 people have died in the geriatric ward of Murrey Royal Hospital, Perth, recently, most during the past month. Many were aged over 80.

A hospital spokesman said that the exact cause was not known but it was believed that influenza might have been responsible.



ON THE MEND: Police Constable George Hammond, aged 48, is tended by nurse Janet Mitchell yesterday at King's Hospital, London, where he is now out of bed, four months after being stabbed in a Dulwich newsagent's shop. PC Hammond has undergone five operations and has been in intensive care. Picture by the London Standard

## Poser for fire fund trustees

By Michale Parkin

Trustees of the Bradford football fire disaster fund, which topped £1.65 million yesterday, have provisionally decided against making equal payments to families and victims.

For instance, they see a clear difference between the loss suffered by a widow with five children to bring up and the loss suffered by a retired person.

One way of measuring these differences, they say, would be to apply the principles used by courts in determining the hardship and financial loss suffered in a claim for damages over a road accident or industrial accident.

The chairman of the fund, Mr Roger Suddards, has invited anyone with views on how the fund should be distributed to write to the trustees at Britannia House, Hall Ings, Bradford. Some people have already said that if there is a surplus it should go to the improvement of facilities at the Bradford City ground as a fitting memorial. Others have said that no money should go to the club.

## Aids virus hits 3,000

By our Medical Correspondent

Nearly 3,000 homosexual men in London have probably been infected by the Aids virus, specialists reported yesterday. Antibodies to the virus have been found in one in five homosexual and bisexual men attending the Middlesex Hospital's sexually transmitted disease clinic — a five-fold increase in two years.

Previous estimates are that about 10 per cent of those infected by the virus (HTLV-III) go on to develop Aids.

The evidence suggests that HTLV-III was initially imported but is now an endemic sexually transmitted agent. Professor Michael Adler and his colleagues at the Middlesex University College Hospital, and the Institute of Cancer Research reported in the Lancet yesterday.

"As of July 1984, at least 2,600 homosexual men in London would probably have been infected. Well coordinated control measures should be implemented sooner rather than later."

## Delight at fellowship for obstetrician accused of malpractice

## Top award for suspended doctor

By Andrew Veitch  
Medical Correspondent

Mrs Wendy Savage, a consultant obstetrician who has been suspended for alleged malpractice, is to be awarded the highest honour in her field "for advancing the science and practice of obstetrics." She will be made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists in a ceremony in London on Wednesday.

The RCOG's ruling council approved the award shortly before Mrs Savage, consultant and senior lecturer at The London Hospital, was suspended by Tower Hamlets health authority pending a hearing into five allegations of professional malpractice.

Her approach to maternity care has brought her into

conflict with her fellow consultants at The London Hospital — low-tech community services based on what women want rather than high-tech hospital treatment.

Mrs Savage's sympathisers include the president of the RCOG, Professor Malcolm Macnaughton, of Glasgow University. The vice-president, Professor Geoffrey Chamberlain, of St George's Hospital, south London, said yesterday that he was delighted at her award.

Details of the five cases which led to Mrs Savage's suspension were disclosed in the doctors' magazine, General Practitioner, yesterday. In two cases the baby died, but in neither it is reported, was Mrs Savage present during childbirth. Four of the cases in-

volved what her colleagues at The London Hospital considered to be delays in performing Caesarians. Only one of the cases led to a complaint by the mother.

A hospital survey has shown that Mrs Savage performs fewer Caesarians than her colleagues at The London, but the death rate among her babies is no higher.

The medical committee in Tower Hamlets has called for the appointment of another woman consultant to safeguard the community maternity service during Mrs Savage's suspension. Sixty-eight local GPs, as well as the National Childbirth Trust, the local community health council, and patients have called for her reinstatement.

● Babies are at risk from the

poverty, depression, and stress of unemployment, the Maternity Alliance said in a report yesterday.

One in three children in Britain are growing up in poverty. To counteract the effects of poverty on babies and pregnant women, it urges the Government to raise maternity grants to £130 a year for all, increase maternity allowance and unemployment benefit, double child benefits, extend the provision of free milk and vitamins, and use supplementary benefit to protect families from poverty.

Born Unequal — Perspectives on Pregnancy and Childbearing in Unemployed Families. Price £2.50 from the Maternity Alliance, 59-61 Camden High Street, London NW1.

## Women's magazines 'promote smoking'

By Penny Choriton

The tobacco industry and the publishers of most magazines aimed at young people are breaking voluntary codes by continuing to glamourise cigarette smoking, doctors said in London yesterday.

The British Medical Association commissioned Dr Bobby Jacobson and Dr Amanda Amos to look closely at women's magazines and their policies on tobacco advertising.

They found that one third of the 53 magazines surveyed

refused tobacco advertising. But the rest were for the most part in breach of the tobacco industry's voluntary agreement with the Government, which aims to prevent young people being exposed to "hard sell" tobacco advertising.

At least a million non-smokers aged 15 to 24 were being exposed to cigarette advertising in this way, they say.

The report calls for legislation to ban all tobacco advertising and promotion. In the meantime, the Advertising

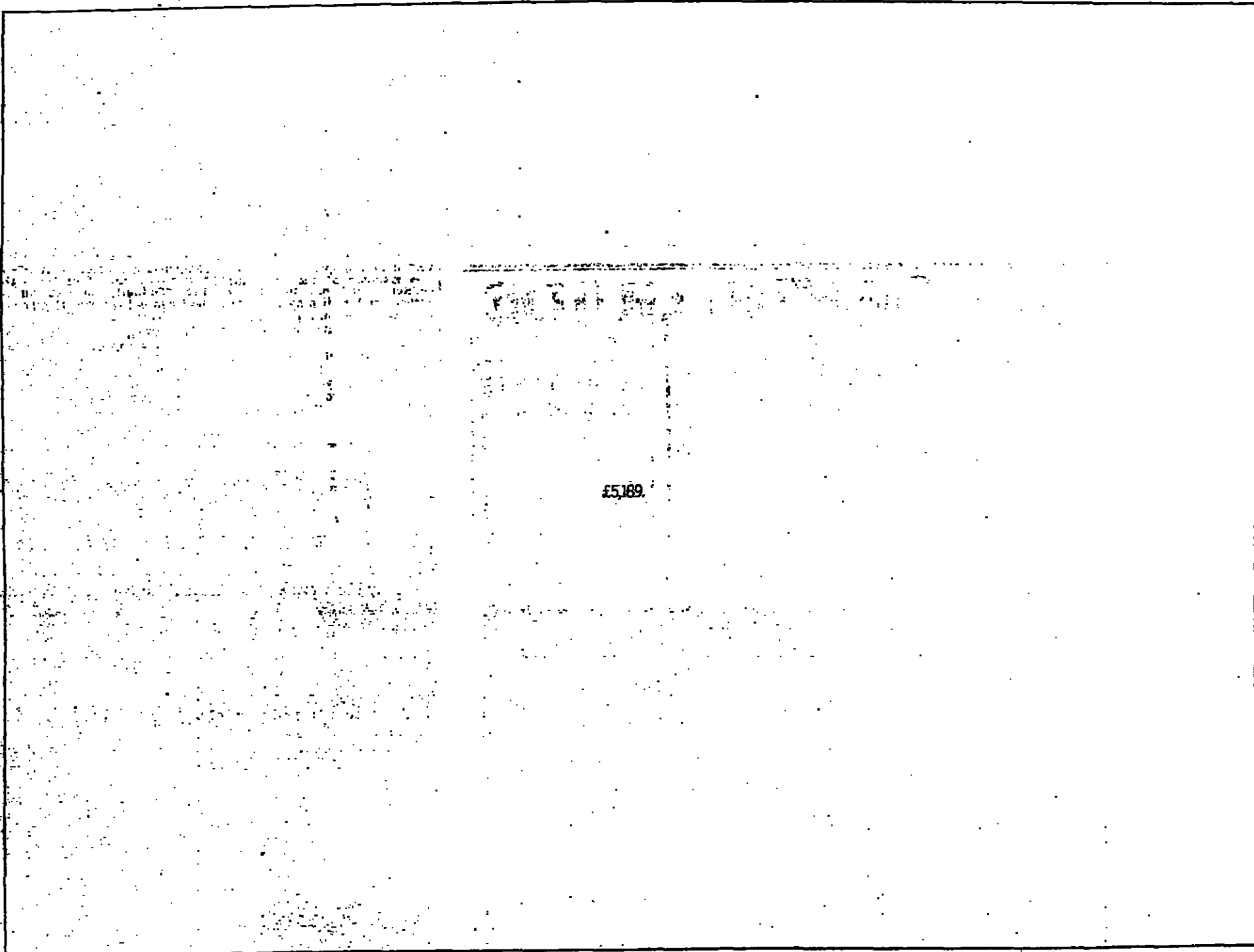
Standards Authority's code of practice should be strengthened so that cigarettes can no longer be advertised in any magazine whose largest readership group is under 25. The tobacco industry should be instructed to cease advertising in youth magazines forthwith.

A spokesman for the Tobacco Advisory Council said: "I cannot accept any accusation that we are outside the Advertising Standards Authority's rules. All cigarette advertising has to be pre-vetted by the ASA and given a

certificate before it can be published."

Mr Peter Thomson, director-general of the ASA, called the report a "characteristic piece of inaccurate BMA politicking." He added: "No advertising has ever appeared where the majority of readers is known to be under 18, or even where 20 per cent of the readers are known to be under 18."

Smoke Gets In Your Eyes; £1 from the BMA, Tavistock House, London WC1.



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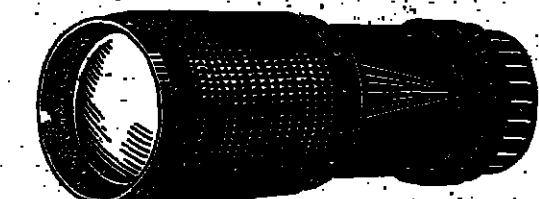


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## Former French PM stands aloof from main parties

# Barre thrust into race for presidency on poll crest

Paris: The former prime minister, Mr Raymond Barre, has ended months of speculation by announcing that he intends running for President in 1988, but without allying himself to any of the main political parties.

Mr Barre, who was prime minister for the last five years of Mr Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's presidency, is the first major political figure to announce his intention to run when President François Mitterrand's term ends.

The 61-year-old politician has been consistently heading opinion polls in recent months as the most popular opposition figure, ahead of Mr Giscard and another of his former prime ministers, the Gaullist Mayor of Paris, Mr Jacques Chirac.

But none of the country's other leading politicians, Mr Mitterrand included, has formally announced that they will run for the seven-year presidential term.

Mr Barre chose an interview in yesterday's issue of the centre-right, weekly magazine, L'Express, to launch his candidature.

He told L'Express: "If at the appropriate time I have the feeling that I can benefit from the deep confidence of a large part of the French people, who would be ready to support me in that difficult task, then I would be a candidate, but separate from any party."

But I would not be a candidate if I did not think those conditions had been fulfilled. That is to say, I would not be taking part just for the pleasure of being a candidate," he added.

Under the constitution of the Fifth Republic, drawn up by De Gaulle to bring greater stability to France, presidents hold office for seven years with wide-ranging powers, while Parliament is elected every five years.

Parliamentary elections are due next year, and both Mr Chirac and Mr Giscard have indicated that they would not rule out serving in a rightwing government under a Socialist President, known in French politics as cohabitation.

But Mr Barre said he was firmly against any form of cohabitation, adding: "Cohabitation would mean two lost years for France. How would it be possible to act effectively in a difficult national or international situation, if the government is limited in its actions by the presence of a President of the opposition tendency?"

Mr Barre, who has consistently distanced himself from both Mr Chirac and Mr Giscard, said that cohabitation could trigger a return to the days of the Fourth Republic, when there were numerous changes of government because of the power of the National Assembly and the largely ceremonial function of the presidency.—Reuter.

## Walesa murder plot a fiction, says killer

Warsaw: A convicted murderer who said he had been recruited to kill Lech Walesa, the leader of Solidarity, has told Polish television that he invented the story after watching crime films.

Jozef Szczepanski, aged 34, was detained for investigation after he told Mr Walesa at his home in Gdansk three weeks ago that an unidentified man had offered him a gun to shoot the union leader in return for money and a passport.

In a television interview broadcast, apparently from a prison cell, Mr Szczepanski was asked if he had made up his story on the basis of crime films and detective novels.

"Yes, on films, above all on films," he replied. Mr Szczepanski was jailed for 11 years in 1981 for murdering a policeman. When he spoke to Mr Walesa he was on compassionate leave from prison because his wife was ill.

Mr Walesa said in a statement yesterday: "If what

Szczepanski said (in the interview) is true, then I am glad." The Polish government said that Mr Szczepanski had a history of mental disturbance and suicide attempts, and cautioned against giving credence to his claims.

However, opposition activists have taken threats against themselves seriously since the pro-Solidarity priest, Father Popieluski, was kidnapped and murdered by security policeman last October.

Mr Walesa's lawyer, Mr Jacek Taylor, said that a mysterious aspect of Mr Szczepanski's story was his release on parole so soon after he had been convicted of murder. The government spokesman, Mr Jerzy Urban, said that prisoners were often given compassionate leave.

The Warsaw prosecutor's office said yesterday that Mr Szczepanski was still in detention, and his statement that he had invented the murder plot would have to be investigated.—Reuter.

## Jubilant as monks return to Moscow

From Martin Walker

DRESSED in embroidered vestments of blue and gold, a cross of diamonds glittering on his white mitre, the Metropolitan Alexei yesterday splashed holy water on the blintz-covered foundations of the Russian Orthodox church has been permitted since the revolution.

Cripples and bulldozers froze into stillness as he blessed the stones on this historic day of our church, and 10 black-robed monks Moscow's first working monastery for almost 70 years chanted the ancient orthodox hymns of blessing.

Known in the West as the triumphal theme of Tchaikovsky's 1812 Overture, it rang proudly through this building, site within the vast walls of the Danilovsky monastery, the oldest monastery in Moscow, and since 1293, the city's southern fortress. The building, blessed yesterday will be the future

heart of the Orthodox church. It will contain the official residence of the patriarch, and of the synod, and the church's first permanent headquarters.

"With God's help, we shall complete this great work by the summer of 1988, for the 1000th anniversary of the founding of Christianity in Russia," the Metropolitan Alexei said as the crane swung the huge concrete block into place and the bells of the Simon Stolpnik belfry rang out.

For the Russian church, there is enormous symbolic importance to the return of the patriarch and the synod to Moscow. The dominance of Moscow among the other rival principalities of old Russia was assured by the decision of the Patriarch to settle in what then became the Russian capital. The synod, abandoned Moscow after Peter the Great moved the capital to St Petersburg, and abolished the patriarch's

power. Since the revolution of 1917 its official residence has been in the old monastery town of Zagorsk.

"The church has come home," said the Archimandrite Yevlasiy as he proposed a toast to "the next seven centuries of the Danilovsky monastery."

After the revolution, the Danilovsky monastery was turned first into a home for juvenile delinquents, and more recently into the office of the Iskra-iron works. It was formally handed back to the church two years ago, and in his speech at blessing the monastery, Metropolitan Alexei said: "We thank the Soviet government which responded to our request to build here a new centre for the church in Russia."

The new building is taking place at the same time as restoration of the four churches, dating from the 17th and 18th centuries, in the heart of the monastery's

vast ground. The great walls of the Danilovsky which echo the red brick fortress of the Kremlin itself, are also being restored, and the overall cost of the building and restoration will come to about 500 million, a sum borne in full by the church, and with contributions from the public. Even the authorities acknowledge that about 10 per cent of the population, nearly 30 million people, count themselves as Orthodox believers.

The 40 monks living at the Danilovsky monastery and supervising the restoration will gradually be joined by 50 more, as it becomes the church's administrative centre and a full working monastery with residential accommodation for guests. The current prior, Archimandrite Yevlasiy, was formerly senior professor of the theology centre at Zagorsk.

The reopening of the Danilovsky, and the return of synod and prior to Moscow, symbolises the under-

standing the church has reached with the Soviet state.

The Patriarch Pimen, for example, is a member of the Soviet peace committee, and attends formal Kremlin ceremonies after the Red Square parades. Some militant believers have attacked the church leadership for making too many compromises with the Soviet system, but in the Danilovsky monastery yesterday the rewards of that compromise for the church were plain to see.

As the foundation stones settled into the ground, the cross painted on its side facing the east, the Metropolitan Alexei crossed himself and said a prayer of thanks. Around him, the crowd of 200 or so building workers crossed themselves in unison. Some joined in the ancient chants, and as the Metropolitan walked back to drink a toast, women crowded around to kiss his hand. The monks had come home to Moscow.

## Hoxha keeps his grip

By Greg Chamberlain

NEARLY two months after the death of the Albanian dictator, Enver Hoxha, thousands of Albanians still climb the hill to the Martyrs' Cemetery above the capital, Tirana, to pay an apparently emotional tribute to the man who ruled them for more than 40 years, according to one of the first foreign groups allowed into Europe's most isolated country since he died.

The state media says grief at the end of Hoxha's "life and great, brilliant deed" has gone into redoubled work and "over-fulfilment" of production targets.

Many of the giant acclamatory slogans cut into the secretive Balkan state's mountainsides have been amended to praise Hoxha's "works" instead, and some banners and pictures of him have been taken down. But there is no sign yet of any such official adulation of his successor, Mr Ramiz Alia, who has pledged to follow rigidly in his footsteps.

The visiting group of 30 British tourists was also able to clarify from Albanian sources an extraordinary incident during Hoxha's televised funeral. A weeping old lady was the last person to touch the coffin before it was lowered and as it sank out of sight, the main religious altar before the body of the man who banned religion in 1967.

The perpetrator of this supreme irony now turns out to be Hoxha's elder sister, Hoxha's wife of the group who also visited Albania last year said there was a perceptibly more relaxed mood now and expectations that the regime's harsher aspects might be softened by Mr Alia.

The only concrete change so far has been a push for closer ties with Albania's neighbours — Yugoslavia, Italy and Greece.



Twenty-one-year-old Stefanie Richter is the first woman member of the Bonn police to serve in an armoured car. Yesterday she was on patrol in the Bonn government district

## Campaign ends in Greece

From Campbell Page

In Athens fourth general election campaign in Greece since the restoration of democracy in 1974 ended last night. Mr Andreas Papandreu, leader of the ruling Greek Socialist movement (Paseok), was planning to address a rally in central Athens, and Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, leader of New Democracy, returned to his native Crete to deliver a final message to the electorate.

The 1981 presidential election in March, which aroused opposition demands for an early general election several months before it was due, remains an important part of the campaign.

In his final television broadcast of Thursday, Mr Papandreu said the Council of State, the supreme administrative court, believed it had not constitutional authority to rule on the legality of the Presidential election.

The polls close tomorrow evening, and the important projection of the results is expected on Monday morning. Although 19 parties or groups have fielded candidates, Papeok, New Democracy and the Moscow-line Communist Party will take all or most of the 300 seats in parliament.

In the 1981 general election, the three parties gained respectively 48 per cent of the vote and 172 seats; 36 per cent and 115 seats; and 11 per cent and 13 seats.

The polls close tomorrow evening, and the important projection of the results is expected on Monday morning. Although 19 parties or groups have fielded candidates, Papeok, New Democracy and the Moscow-line Communist Party will take all or most of the 300 seats in parliament.

Leader comment, page 12; the fight for the middle ground, page 17.

## US to stay within the Salt boundaries

From Alex Brummer

in Washington President Reagan is expected to tell Congress by the end of next week that the United States intends to keep within the broad provisions of the 1979 Strategic Arms Control Limitation Treaty, although it will make clear its strong reservations.

The National Security Adviser, Mr Robert McFarlane, wrote to Congress yesterday informing its leaders that Mr Reagan's final decision, which was due today, would be postponed until the Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, has made a flying visit to Lisbon next week to consult other Nato foreign ministers on the 1979 pact. Although no one in the administration likes Salt II, both Mr Shultz and Mr

McFarlane believe there is little choice but qualified adherence. The expected decision to keep within Salt comes at a time when senior arms control officials are urging the Soviet Union to accept changes in the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty to accommodate a new generation of defensive weapons systems.

In important public addresses, Mr Paul Nitze, President Reagan's special arms control adviser, and the head of the Arms Control Agency, Mr Kenneth Adelman have made the case for amendments to the ABM treaty in a way which would permit development of Star Wars defences.

A senior arms control aide said that Mr Nitze and Mr

Adelman were seeking to outline the administration's plans for ABM in the future, and there was no intention, as critics allege, of abrogating the treaty. The aide pointed out that SDI had not reached the point where an amendment to the ABM treaty would be required, although the administration believed that it would need changing at some point.

Among the reasons cited was the failure of the strategic arms treaties to hold down the number of offensive weapons, as well as the march of technology. While the need for changes was being raised in Geneva, it was likely that the ABM treaty would not come up until 1988, when the superpowers are due to hold their five-year review.

The official also acknowl-

edged that the idea of defending the 10-warhead MX intercontinental missile with defensive systems was gaining strong currency within the Reagan administration. The US is allowed, under the ABM treaty, one defensive system at Grand Forks, North Dakota. But as current deployments are in existing Minuteman silos in Nebraska, this would also require amendments to the ABM agreement.

There has been a surge of interest in defensive systems in the past week, following the Senate decision to put a limit of 50 on the number of MX intercontinental missiles deployed. The Senate has agreed to renege this limit if the administration comes up with a secure way of basing the MX.

## More arrests coming in spy case

From Mark Tran

in Washington

Amid reports yesterday of more arrests to come in the Norfolk spy case, the US Defence Secretary, Mr Caspar Weinberger, has described the case as representing a "serious loss" to security.

Although Mr Weinberger would not go into detail for security reasons, intelligence sources said that the navy has changed its coding of top secret messages in case it was compromised by the papers allegedly passed to the Soviet Union by the Walkers. Three members of the family have been arrested: Mr John Walker, his son, Michael, and Mr Walker's brother, Arthur. All worked for the US Navy.

Reports spoke of as many as five more arrests.

The navy has announced that a panel of intelligence and operational specialists, chaired by Rear-Admiral John Butts, the chief of naval intelligence, would review the Walkers' duty assignments and their access to classified information "to determine the possible scope of compromise."

A former CIA deputy direc-

tor, Mr Bobby Inman, raised fears that anti-submarine warfare tactics may have been compromised during the case.

Inman explained that the US had long had the ability to locate Soviet submarines with precision since the 1960s, but had later encountered "Soviet changes in their system that suggested that the Soviet Union had inside information." The latest member of the Walker family to be detained, Mr Arthur Walker, was an anti-submarine warfare instructor at the Atlantic fleet tactical school, and would have known the latest tactics served at the school from 1968 until his retirement in 1973.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Gandhi to hold summit

PRESIDENT Jayewardene of Sri Lanka is to fly to Delhi today for talks with the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, on the worsening Tamil problem in Sri Lanka, writes Ajoy Bose. They are expected to fly together to Bangladesh to tour cyclone disaster areas. The Bangladesh tour was being undertaken in the spirit of regional cooperation, the Indian Foreign Office said. Over the past month, the Indian Foreign Secretary, Mr Ramesh Bhandari, has twice visited Colombo to try to work out a compromise between the Sri Lankan Government, Sinhalese leaders and Tamil minority groups.

### Basque bombing

BASQUE terrorists have been blamed for the deaths of three people, including a boy, aged 14, in Pamplona and Bilbao on Thursday. The boy died when a police vehicle parked outside his home was blown up. A police officer also died in the blast. The attacks bring to ten the number of fatalities in pre-announced ETA attacks since the beginning of May, Jane Walker writes.

### Talks ended

ANGOLA has announced that it is to break off talks about peace with South Africa as a result of incursions into Angolan territory by South African soldiers last week. Pretoria yesterday accused Luanda of seeking "a pretext" to avoid discussing the withdrawal from Angola of 25,000 Cuban troops. South Africa insists upon before granting independence to Namibia.—Reuter.

### Reagan's support

A WASHINGTON lobbyist for President Reagan's military policies said yesterday that the White House had expressed support "for the concept" of a meeting in southern Angola this week and of imposing sanctions on four anti-Soviet guerrilla organisations, in Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Laos, and Angola. The groups are to form an alliance against communism.—AP.

### Torture pay-out

A SOUTH Korean court has ruled that the state should pay compensation to a victim of police torture. Ko Suk-Jong, aged 49, said he was tortured during police investigations of a murder case. She was acquitted in 1982 because of lack of evidence after denying charges of killing three people the previous year.—Reuter.

### Three executed

THREE people were executed by firing squad at dawn yesterday in Ghana's capital, Accra, for conspiracy to commit crime and attempting to sabotage the economy. Last week 11 people were executed for crimes including bank fraud, armed robbery and plotting against the country's leader, Jerry Rawlings.—Reuter.

### Appeal fails

THE RINGLEADER of an attempt to topple the Kenyan Government in August, 1982, yesterday lost his appeal against a conviction for treason. Senior army private Ezekiah Ochukwu was sentenced to death for heading an attempt by junior air force officers to overthrow President Daniel Arap Moi.—Reuter.

### Hotel strike

A STRIKE is planned today that will leave the biggest and best hotels in New York City, including the Waldorf Astoria and Plaza, without hangers, bottlewashers, cooks and cleaners. The action was being implemented if talks last night about wages and conditions broke down.—Reuter.

### Pilots guilty

TWO SWISS airline pilots were sentenced to jail yesterday for involuntary manslaughter. They were held responsible for a crash in which 36 passengers died near the Portuguese island of Madeira. Gilbert Noel, aged 44, and Nicolas Meget, aged 43, will lodge an appeal.—Reuter.

### Sterile state

MEDICAL files seized during police raids on abortion clinics in Queensland included details of state politicians who had illegal vasectomies, a doctor revealed yesterday. About 22,000 patients' files were taken, and a state spokesman said that police would prosecute doctors named in them as performing abortions.—Reuter.

### Tehran attacked

THE IRAQI air force bombed Tehran yesterday, and Baghdad announced that it would launch more attacks against Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal in the northern Gulf.—Reuter.

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## OVERSEAS NEWS

UN will spend \$111 m on disaster-prevention projects

## Britain steps up aid for Bangladesh flood victims

By our Foreign Staff

Britain announced yesterday that it is giving Bangladesh \$700,000 in extra relief for victims of the cyclone disaster. The Minister for Overseas Development, Mr. Timothy Raison, said that £200,000 was for disaster relief and would be mainly channelled through British voluntary relief agencies operating in the country. The other \$500,000 will be for a separate rehabilitation project. It would help with replanting schemes and reconstruction work, Mr. Raison said. Britain has already offered \$50,000 in immediate disaster relief.

Mr. Raison said he hoped the aid would help with immediate disaster relief and, in the longer term, the restoration of normal life.

London's Asian community yesterday launched its own national appeal for money for cyclone victims. Announcing the appeal, Mr. Munawwar Ali, head of the aid-raising committee, said that the appeal was needed to help devastated islands in the Bay of Bengal. Most local vessels had been destroyed, he said.

The Pakistani Government announced that it is sending Bangladesh \$640,000 worth of relief goods.

The Rome-based UN World Food Programme said yesterday it will spend \$111.4 million on building flood barriers and irrigation canals in the devastated state.

The money is for building dykes, digging canals and constructing roads, with the aim of preventing future floods and increasing farm production.

As Bangladesh struggled yesterday to bury its dead, the Government said it will buy a disaster warning system to help avert a similar catastrophe.

While about 50,000 volun-

teers and servicemen handed out food to survivors, officials said some tens of thousands of the dead had to be abandoned because of the stench from rotting animal carcasses and human bodies.

A senior naval officer said there could be major health problems unless the dead were buried quickly. The New Nation newspaper reported that at least 10 people had died of diarrhoea on Sandwip, the biggest of seven southern islands engulfed by Friday's tidal wave.

Dhaka's Disaster Control Centre said that 3,000 deaths had now been recorded. Government and Red Cross Officials have said that the final death toll may be about 5,000, but US aid officials said 10,000 deaths seemed likely.

The 45-foot wave spawned by a cyclone in the Bay of Bengal swept thousands of people into the sea, made about 250,000 homeless.

Survivors on the badly-hit island of Urit Char yesterday built new, sturdier tin houses with the help of troops as more bodies floated ashore.

Parts of the island still reeked with the stench of rotting flesh as Navy landing craft took in food, water, and supplies for 3,000 people who survived the cyclone.

President Hossain Ershad yesterday left the islands after spreading the night in one of only two concrete structures on the island. He has been supervising relief efforts.

Dr. Abdul Motaleb Choudhury, head of the state-run Space and Atomic Research Centre, said the Government would spend \$3 million over two years on a comprehensive disaster warning system.

Small radio stations would be built on 17 southern islands to relay warnings to offshore areas most likely to be hit by a cyclone. Officials have said that warnings were broadcast on state-run radio before the wave struck, but many islands either failed to hear them or ignored them.

Mr. Choudhury said that Bangladesh already had one of the world's most sophisticated forecasting systems.

President Ershad has said that at least \$50 million will be needed to help survivors.



Presidential aid: President Hossain Ershad supervises relief efforts on one of the devastated islands in the Bay of Bengal

## Soviet warning over Afghan talks

By Lawrence Lifshantz

SINCE Soviet forces intervened in Afghanistan more than five years ago, the prospect of a negotiated settlement to the Afghan civil war has appeared remote.

This week, a renewed effort to advance the United Nations sponsored talks is under way with the arrival in Kabul and Islamabad of Mr. Diego Cordovez, the UN Secretary-General's special envoy for Afghanistan.

Soviet policy is now poised at a critical moment of choice. The Soviet leader, Mr. Gorbachev, has warned Pakistan that if diplomatic progress remains frozen, Soviet forces could be increased five-fold. But Soviet sources have also indicated that Moscow would much prefer a negotiated settlement which could involve the "Finlandisation" of Afghanistan along neutral lines.

Before landing in Kabul, Mr. Cordovez called on all parties engaged in the conflict, and their foreign allies, to invoke the necessary political will required to advance towards a negotiated settlement.

The main objective of a draft agreement was worked out in April, 1983, when the foreign ministers of Pakistan and Afghanistan provisionally agreed to a working text

as the basis for developing a comprehensive settlement.

The protocol stated that Soviet forces were to be withdrawn in stages from Afghanistan, and refugees were to be simultaneously repatriated from Pakistan. During this process, Pakistan undertook to restrain insurgent activity from within its border and to work for a ceasefire.

Implicitly, it was understood that the US considered the UN agreement inadequate.

This scuppered the possibility of an advance in the negotiations. Until then it had been accepted by all parties that the reconstitution of the regime in Kabul would occur in parallel with the phased withdrawal of Soviet forces, as had occurred in Finland.

PAKISTAN and Afghanistan will resume talks in three weeks on ways to end the Afghan war but tension between the superpowers still clouds the dialogue, according to a senior UN official.

Under-Secretary-General, Diego Cordovez, declaring the three-year diplomatic search for settlement "alive and well," said officials in Islamabad and Kabul had assured him they believed negotiations were the only way to end the war.

He said that a political solution would ultimately involve the emergence of a coalition regime in Kabul. The Soviet Union indicated to a number of nonaligned states that it would be prepared to encourage the formation of a national coalition in Kabul within the framework of a negotiated settlement.

In May 1983, the Pakistan Foreign Minister, Yaqub Khan, went to Washington to obtain US concurrence with the draft. While the Americans were unwilling to be publicly committed, they let

it be known that the US considered the UN agreement inadequate.

This scuppered the possibility of an advance in the negotiations. Until then it had been accepted by all parties that the reconstitution of the regime in Kabul would occur in parallel with the phased withdrawal of Soviet forces, as had occurred in Finland.

But it was significant that Pravda still stressed that the Soviet Union would "be ready to withdraw it by agreement." The paper concluded: "All questions relating to Afghanistan can be solved only by political means. There is no other way."

A Soviet specialist on Afghanistan stated: "The option of 'Finlandisation' is still possible. It is to be preferred. But, if the Geneva negotiations are obstructed, then Soviet policy will be one of 'Mongolisation'."

Moscow has already demonstrated the vast capacity of its military apparatus. Should the Russians increase their forces to half a million men, the scale of the war might perhaps make the terror of the last five years appear in retrospect as the "gentle phase."

Time may be running out on the negotiations. The only solution that is possible is a negotiated diplomatic settlement, says Mr. Cordovez.

But, if a settlement is not reached within the deadline then one must unfortunately concede that the opportunity was missed.

## Chinese hooligans face stiff penalties

By John Gittings

CHINA is to deal severely with its own football hooligans, warning them they should learn from "the good things and not the bad things" of the West.

In Peking yesterday, the authorities announced the disbandment of the national team, whose defeat by Hong Kong on May 19 had led to riots outside the Workers' Stadium for being bad losers. Most of the youths arrested that night were reported to have wept after receiving a stern lecture from a volleyball heroine known as the "Iron Hammer."

The national team had already published a letter of self-criticism, saying they failed to live up to the expectations of the Communist Party and had let the people down. More specifically, they have been accused of bad sportsmanship, of refusing to shake hands with the winning Hong Kong team and trying to drag an injured opponent off the field.

It is now widely recognised in China that sport has gone a long way since the Cultural Revolution when players were castrated according to the slogan "Friendship first and competition second." This used to mean letting opponents — especially those from countries like neighbouring North Korea — win easily without pride — win against superior Chinese teams.

Ms. Lang Ping, the "Iron Hammer" of the Chinese women's volleyball team, herself stirred up much chauvinistic rejoicing when she helped win the 1981 Asian Games competition.

The Chinese press has published a profile of one of the guilty fans, a 27-year-old worker, Mr. Liu Guofang, who smashed the windshield of a police truck outside the stadium, and is now in custody.

Mr. Liu is a gardener at the Babashan cemetery where most of China's leaders are cremated — an unusually pleasant work environment in western Peking with green lawns and wild flowers. He had already been arrested twice in 1984 for "disrupting public order."

Although apologising now for having brought shame on the capital and socialist country, he may receive a severe prison sentence.

Sport has to some extent become a substitute for organised political activity among the young since the Cultural Revolution.

## Sikhs strike in panicky Punjab

Amritsar: Sikh extremists, defying unprecedented security measures in Punjab for the first anniversary on Monday of the storming of the Sikhs' Golden Temple, have shot dead a Hindu shopkeeper and tried to blow up a bus.

Militant Sikh leaders say 500,000 worshippers are likely to take part in memorial services starting today during what they call "genocide week."

About 100,000 troops and police are reported to be on full alert in Punjab.

Police said extremists killed a shopkeeper in a village near the central Punjab town of Ferozepur on Thursday night. Three Hindu farmworkers were shot dead in a similar attack on Tuesday.

About 1,000 Sikhs died when the army stormed the sect's holiest shrine on June 3 last year to flush out extremists demanding a separate Sikh state.

The security clampdown and press reports that violence is feared like the May 10 New Delhi bomb attacks, which killed 86 people, set off a minor wave of panic. Hysterical schoolgirls complained that their drinking water had been poisoned and there was a bomb scare at the Atomic Research Centre in the state.

The attempt to blow up the bus took place near the border town of Ambala separating Sikh-majority Punjab and largely Hindu Haryana state. The bomb failed to explode.

In Amritsar, the Sikh holy city, and site of the Golden Temple, people rushed to buy food supplies in case of unrest. Haryana authorities suspended all bus services to Punjab, and buses in the state — where most of India's 12 million Sikhs live — were ordered not to run after dark.

Shops in many towns in the two states have been ordered to shut by 8 pm and the border with Pakistan has been sealed.

Despite a police roundup of hundreds of suspects since the Delhi bombing attack, authorities are said to fear that about 2,000 extremists, capable of staging attacks, are still at large.

At a girls' school near the Punjab town of Kapurthala, 12 students aged between 13 and 15 were taken to hospital after they said they had been poisoned by drinking water. But an official said that the water was not poisoned and that the girls were psychologically upset.

In the western state of Gujarat, two people were killed when police opened fire during clashes over government policy on minorities. — Reuters.

## Israeli border settlers prepare as troop pull-out leaves them on the front line

Ion Black reports from the Israeli community of Kiryat Shmona, near the Lebanese border, whose inhabitants expect Arab attacks as Israeli troops withdraw from southern Lebanon.

JUST outside Kiryat Shmona, where the old winding road up to the border meets the new highway route into Lebanon, clusters of tired Israeli soldiers stand waiting for rides south.

In the middle of the town, they prop their guns against the railings of a bus station and chain-smoke in cafes and pizza parlours in the brim and tireless concrete shopping centre.

The army is everywhere, but the Lebanon war has brought peace to this remote and forgotten development town. For nearly three years, the Katyusha rockets and heavy artillery shells that used to rain down from the hills to the north have been a thing of the past.

Now though, as Israel's final withdrawal from Lebanon approaches, the old fears are returning. "People are happy that the boys are coming home," says one middle-aged man in the guttural Moroccan-accented Hebrew you hear everywhere here, "but they're worried too."

Everything is ready. The shelters have been cleaned and re-equipped. There is to be a big civil defence exercise at the end of the month to test the preparedness of Kiryat Shmona's five emergency services. Municipal psychologists have been talking to the town's 5,000 schoolchildren about what might happen when their homes rejoin the front line.

The story is the same all along. At Kiryat Manara, right on the "purple line" of the heavily wooded western edge of the Galilee, "panhandle," there is a new heavy electric gate and warnings to drive up to slow down as they approach the double barbed wire fence. The searchlights behind the perimeter point straight into Lebanon.

At Misgav Am, opposite the Shi'ite village of Aedeisa, they are ready too.



FIRING LINE: As Israeli troops move towards a complete withdrawal from southern Lebanon, Jewish families in border settlements prepare for a return to the pre-invasion days when they came under frequent attack

It was there, in April, 1980, that five members of a radical Palestinian group infiltrated the kibbutz and took over the children's dormitory. One two-year-old boy died and four others were injured when the Israeli army broke in and killed the attackers.

"We know that something could happen again but we don't know what," says Zidi, the kibbutz secretary. "We've talked to the children. We've passed the test before and we hope that we'll pass it again in the future."

But down in Kiryat Shmona, they're not so optimistic. Every one of the town's 18,000 inhabitants who is older than four remembers that terrible week in July 1981 when more than 1,000 PLO shells and rockets rained down and caused civilian casualties without precedent in Israeli history.

The town's six dead and 80 wounded were nothing compared to the 100 killed and 600 injured in the Israeli air raids on Palestinian targets in West Beirut. But the relentless pounding virtually paralysed the northern region. Many children here still have bedwetting problems.

Golan, a shy adolescent who helps his father in the camera shop behind the bus station, still thinks about the explosions he heard. "I'm glad the army is leaving Lebanon," he says. "But I hope attacks like that will never happen again."

The lessons of that week

— which bred the American-engineered ceasefire that Israel broke when it launched the war three years ago on Wednesday — have been learned thoroughly here.

"The system just wasn't ready for shelling of that duration and intensity," says Asher Pinyan, director of the Municipal Education Department. "Some classes are already being held in the shelters so pupils can't tell the difference if something does happen. The danger we face is one of quantity. If the quantity is large we will have serious problems here."

But it is not just a question of Katyushas. "The problem," Mr. Pinyan argues, "is the social and economic basis of Kiryat Shmona. A man is not a job and education for his children. If he's got no job — and there's physical danger too — nothing will keep him here." With 14 per cent unemployment — twice the national average — he is not exaggerating. "All we've had so far from the government is promises," the official says. "We've seen nothing yet except for a few more shelters."

The town, founded in the early 1950s for new Jewish immigrants from Morocco and Iraq, still smarts with the pain of underprivileged. Staunch Likud supporters, they booed the Labour leader, Mr. Shimon Peres, in the 1981 election campaign and applauded the invasion that sent the armed columns roaring past their front doors in 1982.

Today they are quick to say that the war did not

break out because of them. "We've got no lobby here, not like the kibbutzim," they complain.

Along the frontier, everyone waits for the first shells to fall. The security zone Israel is leaving behind in south Lebanon is not wide enough to put the north out of range of hostile fire. The PLO may no longer be a serious threat, but now there is a new and angry Shi'ite enemy on the other side of the wire.

The Shi'ite Amal movement has been directing its energies to destroying the last traces of the Palestinian presence in Beirut, but no one is sure whether Israel is enjoying a temporary or permanent respite.

From Metulla, the northernmost town on the border, you can still see the scorch marks on the road only yards inside Lebanese territory, where a Shi'ite suicide bomber crashed into an Israeli army truck and blew up a dozen soldiers a few weeks ago.

Bezael Belaky, the jovial owner of the Cedars Hotel in Metulla, is not unduly worried about the future. "Before, the army was in Tyre and Sidon and on the Awaril river. Now they're going to be looking after us. We've had shells hit us before and we may have shellfire again. But I think the Israeli army can keep the peace of Galilee without being so deep inside Lebanon. Without policing the Druze and the Shi'ites and all the other shit up there."

## PLO chief happy with US talks

AMMAN: The PLO chairman, Mr. Yasser Arafat, has expressed satisfaction over talks between King Hussein of Jordan and President Reagan in Washington, a spokesman said yesterday.

He said that Mr. Arafat, who received a telephone call from the King early yesterday, expressed his "great appreciation and full satisfaction with the nationalist stand of the King in his talks with Mr. Reagan and other US officials."

The King has called for PLO participation in peace talks under the umbrella of an international conference attended by all parties concerned and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

The United States and Israel oppose an international conference on the Middle East and negotiations with the PLO.

The US Secretary of State, Mr. George Shultz, told King Hussein that the United States would work with him to resolve their differences.

Mr. Arafat, who arrived in Amman on Wednesday, is expected to remain to see the King.

Israeli officials expressed satisfaction yesterday with the visit by King Hussein, saying that the United States had a line between betraying Israel and sending Hussein away empty-handed.

The officials said that a big American public relations effort had gone into making the trip a success. It was important to the peace process that the King felt encouraged but not victorious.

"There must be an impression of something moving, of the possibility for optimism, while still insisting on the importance of direct negotiations with us," one official said.

But the Israeli Defence Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Rabin, yesterday reaffirmed his government's opposition to Jordanian proposals for an international conference. In an interview with the daily, Le Monde, Mr. Rabin said that Israel still favoured bilateral, not multilateral, talks.

"The best negotiations are direct discussions between the parties involved, because we believe peace cannot be imposed upon the Arabs or ourselves," he said. — Reuters.

## Sabra camp falls as truce collapses

From David Hirst in Beirut

Shi'ite Amal fighters were yesterday reported to have taken the Sabra Palestinian refugee camp after saying they had crushed last resistance there and in the neighbouring Chatila camp, despite a unilateral ceasefire announced earlier by Shi'ite forces.

The abortive ceasefire came as President Amin Gemayel returned to Beirut from his summit talks in Damascus, assuring that President Hafez al-Assad is determined "to close the Lebanese dossier" once and for all.

But there is still no clear indication that Mr. Assad intends to send in his army to impose a general settlement.

In the 12th day of the battle for the camps, Amal said its men had received orders for a ceasefire, declaring it was "global" and that it had to be "totally respected."

Amal fighters had "finished off pockets of resistance in Sabra and Chatila," Amal said, and a Palestinian spokesman said later that Amal was still attacking after a powerful bombardment.

The ceasefire, privately conceded, though some fighters are still holding out here and there in Chatila, "Sabra has fallen."

In a statement from Damascus, the Palestinian Salvation Front, a coalition of pro-Syrian guerrilla organisations, announced that it had accepted a

truce. It also called on Palestinians in the camps to agree to it. It was the "indispensable" basis for solving the crisis. This constitutes a major retreat.

There has been no official word on the Damascus summit from either side. The two leaders had four sessions, only the last of which was attended by Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam.

Mr. Khaddam, who is said by a Ba'athist source who accompanied the President to Syria, Assad has still not decided to send back his troops into parts of Lebanon — particularly Beirut — from which they were driven out in 1982. He still insists that he will only do that, if at all in the context of a political, entente among all Lebanese parties.

This means the laborious process of working out political reforms — brutally interrupted by the anti-Gemayel rebellion of Christian militiamen, and the latest convulsions in the south and in the capital — is now expected to resume again under a presumably firmer Syrian hand.

The Ba'athist source is said by the Ba'athist source to have reconsecrated Mr. Gemayel as the chosen instrument, it is now up to him to see to the implementation of the reform programme worked out in Geneva and Lausanne with a greater seriousness than he has shown so far — and to carry the Christian community with him.

## Amal grabs pro-Israel militiamen

Beirut: Shi'ite Muslim gunmen snatched 26 militiamen of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army from Israeli-held territory early yesterday.

Security forces said the guerrillas kidnapped the men from the village of Al-Thamriyah, five miles west of the Israeli border, in a zone policed by UN troops.

The Israeli security zone overlaps the zone, where tension has been rising as Israel's expected withdrawal from south Lebanon draws closer. The two factions have clashed several times in recent weeks, heightening fears of fighting once the Israelis pull back to their border.

Lebanese police said the militiamen of the mainly Christian SLA were taken by Shi'ite Amal fighters before dawn to a base near the southern port of Tyre.

The kidnapping came a day after the Amal leader, Mr. Nabil Berri, pledged a "qualitative change" in attitude against the Israelis and their allies.

Mr. Berri said "orders have been given for uprisings in the border villages which will be reinforced with Amal military support from outside the border strip for the recovery of all our villages." — AP.

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Barbara Jeffery reports on the wonders in and around Perth, where even the desert blooms

## Way out west in Oz

Swan River sail-boarders at Perth

IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA the pubs keep the glasses in the fridge. They don't serve pints because the beer would get warm before you could finish it. And the milkman comes at night.

First impressions of Australia are not good. They fumble plane and passengers before you are allowed off. They say it's harmless but it put a friend of mine into hospital for three days once. They just don't want anyone to bring anything nasty into the country. Neither did I want to pick up anything nasty. After all, cholera and typhoid were once rife in Kalgoorlie. At one time one half of the town was burying the other half. The water still tastes poisonous. Diphtheria, too. In one town I saw a pathetic grave containing the bodies of three children from one family who had died within three days in 1895.

But that was then, and this is now. Once they let you off the plane it's another job persuading them to let you through the airport building. It took me two hours to get out. More than an hour's passport inspection, then luggage search. You're not allowed to take in any food, flowers, snakeskin shoes, crocodile bags or anything made of any living or dead plant. My bamboo vegetable steamer picked up in Singapore nearly had me done for.

Two hours - and ours was

the only plane in the airport. There are plans, though, to enlarge the terminal and improve the facilities - but doubts about it being done in time for the America's Cup in February 1987.

Second impressions are better. Perth is the most beautiful city. Rather, it has the most beautiful situation. It is a few miles inland from the port of Fremantle, on the banks of the River Swan. The river meanders here and is joined by the Canning River so wherever you look is bright blue water. And it's clean, for the river is so shallow - around four feet - for shipping. So you can work in a city office and nip down to the beach at lunchtime. Or, if you live in the suburbs - a quarter of an hour's drive from the city centre - you can take a surfboard out before supper (called "tea" in Australia). A surfboard is a catamaran with canvas stretched between the two keels and a sail above.

So, the situation is superb; only man's artefacts are vile. The modern buildings in Perth are nothing like so impressive as the way man has reclaimed vast areas of swamp at the banks of the river and turned them into lawns and gardens.

The houses in the suburbs are all determinedly different but indistinguishable. What is impressive is the way a broad foreshore has been left unspoiled, so that the river beaches are available to all; and the way they have made the desert bloom.

Perth is built on sand. Vivid green lawns grow on bright yellow sand, roses bloom, melons swell. You can tell the early settlers were English. Who else would think of growing a swag in such terrain at this temperature, when there is no rain for months on end? But there is underground water, not fit for drinking, and many people have wells in their gardens. Some even have automatic irrigation systems which deliver a trickle of water to individual plants and to hanging baskets for 15 minutes each night.

So, you don't go to Western Australia for the architecture though there are some charming examples of Victorian wrought-iron work out in the country. You go to see nature the like of which you have never seen before.

Karri trees, straight as arrows, 79 metres tall in the forest south of Perth. You can't see them because there is nothing to compare them with. So they show you a photo of a 12-storey office block with another picture of the trees superimposed, towering above it.

You go to see wild flowers in the spring. Two-thirds of the world's wild flowers grow in Western Australia and many are unique to the state, which is completely isolated, surrounded on all sides by ocean or desert. There are kangaroos, the bottlebrush tree and, of course, mimosa. Botanists come from all over

to study newly discovered species.

You go to get lost in the bush. The colours are Moroccan - terracotta earth, deep blue sky, brilliant green trees. They are evergreen and I don't know how they stay that way without rain. They are not majestic like those in the forest; they are short and sparse. The terrain, like the suburbs, is featureless. But the bush has its own touching beauty. I fell in love with the salmon-gum trees, slender and elegant. The silver bark peels from their trunks to reveal a glowing pink.

You go to walk in the desert, perhaps to be thrilled by the sight of a snake's track or a kangaroo's. That's very easy to pick out - two round paws at the front, two long feet at the back and a trough gouged by the tail in the middle. And you go to look for kangaroos, soft-eyed and gentle, in the wild.

You go to see an oddity of nature like the Pinnacles. They are weirdly shaped limestone outcrops in the red desert 200 kms north of Perth. They can be anything from four inches to four metres tall, thousands of them, covering a thousand acres.

What else? You might see a red caravan - a convoy of 60 mobile homes driving together for safety across the desert. Or a reproduction of an Elizabethan village with Shakespeare's birthplace and Ann Hathaway's cottage.

faithful down to the privet in the garden. Or ghost towns in the gold fields you drive out into the bush, turn off the hard road on to a dust track where a sign says "hospital". That's all. Then a street sign. There's nothing there, but the town, Kanowna, was a flourishing gold town till 30 years ago.

How can all signs of habitation vanish so quickly? Simple. When the mine closes you knock down your house of corrugated iron and flattened kerosene cans, pile it on your truck and move on.

You can go down a mine and get a demonstration of a miner's massive compressed air drill: the girl next to me fell down in a faint; the noise is terrible. You can even go prospecting yourself. Gold just still induces people to take three months' leave to go prospecting. You can hire a metal detector and spend an afternoon picking over the piles of earth dug up by early prospectors, who each had a 12-foot plot which they dug to a depth of about ten feet. Some people still find a chunky nugget or two. (I found nothing but the remains of a few badly beef cans.)

Fervently, you go to Western Australia for hot weather and are thrilled by the sight of a cloud over the bush. Great, fluffy, cumulus clouds bubbling up like father, looking like vast Pavlovas in the sky. The real Pavlova was a disappointment. It's the

national pudding of Australia, invented in Perth in honour of a visit by the ballerina, and it should be a billowing bowl shape of meringue piled high with whipped cream and passion fruit. The commercial version turned out to be the texture of marshmallow with synthetic cream. Away from the five-star hotels, of which Perth has a super-abundance, catering is pretty basic in hotels and motels.

Where to stay if not in Perth itself? I liked unspoiled Rottnest Island best. It's miles off the coast from Fremantle and every sandgroper's favourite spot (that's what they call themselves in Perth). You can stay in a former prison converted to a really laid-back resort hotel. There are holiday villages galore. Mandurah, an hour's drive from Perth, was one of the nicest looking and with a wide range of accommodation. Busselton, in the far south, is a charming resort with safe, shallow water - the jetty goes out for two kms - and pavements shaded by canopies. You can stay on a farm, you can camp in the wilderness, you can take a wild flower tour.

## Western Australia briefcase

By air: Return excursion fare to Perth, low season (until end of June), with British Airways, from £889. One stopover allowed either outward or inward bound. Minimum stay 14 days, maximum one year. No advance booking necessary.

Packages: The following companies feature Perth. Many offer flexible itineraries and can arrange stopover packages en route: coach, cruise and flying tours in Australia: car, campervan and motorhome hire, rail, air, and bus travel and transport passes; and hotel and self-catering accommodation: Ansett (01-499 8366), Air Pacific (01-438 2801/4), Asia Pacific (01-928 5511), Australis (0272-277425), British Airways (0252-518090), Central Air (01-438 8366), Eastern Travel (0424-423871), Far East Travel Centre (01-734 7050) also offer special flights to Singapore then cruises to Perth. Package Travel (01-438 8366), Jetset (01-831 9321) plus special working holiday package for 18-25 year olds, Kuoni (0305-883554), Qantas Jetabout (01-748 3435), Swagman Tours (0420-87877), Trans Australian Airlines (01-493 2557), Travel Machine (01-498 8366).



Kangaroo drawn by Sydney Parkinson in Australia in 1770

When to go: Dec, Jan, Feb for sun-worshippers, Sept, Oct to see the countryside at its peak.

Visas are required by holders of British passports.

Health: Cholera vaccinations and yellow fever vaccination certificates are required in travelling to Australia. In countries in which cholera and yellow fever outbreaks occur.

Currency: £1 = 1.85 Australian \$.

Further information from Australian Tourist Commission, 49 Old Bond Street, London W1. (01-499 2247).

## Going to Australia-



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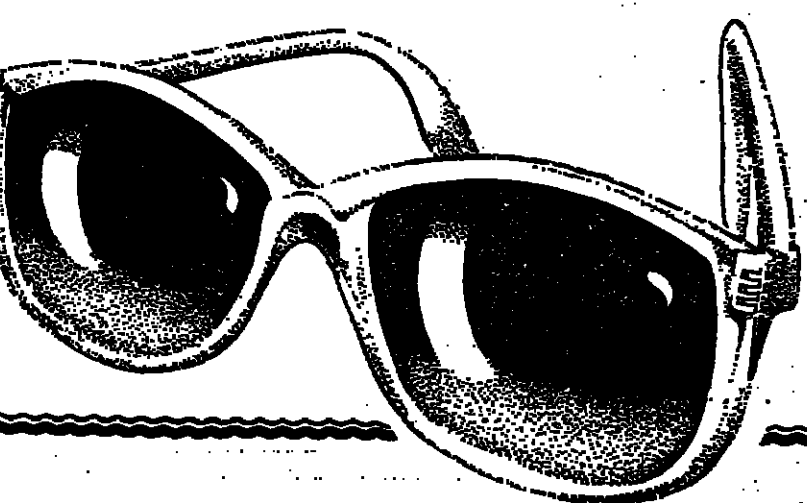
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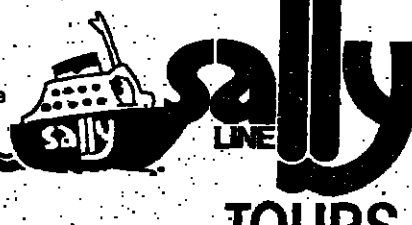
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# GRASSROOTS

The Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh are getting no public subsidy. Eriend Clouston inquires how they intend to raise the required millions. Sponsors have such Highland names as Coca Cola, Elf Oil, and Wang

THIS WEEK a peculiar form of national consciousness-raising began. The next Commonwealth Games are to be held in Edinburgh in 1986, and the people appointed to raise the money for it — the Commonwealth Games Consortium — began informing the people appointed to fund it — the British industry — what the consortium have achieved so far and what they intend to achieve in the future. The progress over the next 13 months will be scrutinised by the brave people who are anxious to demonstrate that the 1982 Olympics can be satisfactorily promoted in London, Birmingham, or Manchester.

The position so far is this. The Commonwealth Games Appeal Fund, aimed at you and me and small boys wearing widows' window boxes, has raised £558,000. Their target is £12.5 million. The consortium's target is £12 million, and how far they have got towards this depends on which accounting procedure you adopt.

"We are about 40 per cent of the way there," says Robin Parry, the consortium's managing director. But this is money promised, not money used. If used already stuffed into the back pocket. "We are definitely still overdrawn," says Sir Russell Fairgrieve, chairman of the consortium. "We have been chewing our

nails a bit, though it's coming away slow."

Sir Russell is the head of Crawford Hall, Saatchi and Saatchi's Scottish division. Mr Parry is a partner in Arthur Young, the management consultants at present fine-tuning Manchester's Olympic pretensions. Four other senior executives — two from each company — make up a board that sits once a month. They have had a team of 12 consultants sitting full time since October. Two men — one of them Sir Russell — have been across to Los Angeles, picking the brains behind the first private (and profit-making) Olympics. The most satisfying information they picked up was that 80 per cent of sponsorship money flows into the last with just three or four months to go.

Raising billions of dollars in America is one thing; raising £12 million in Britain is another. The last time anyone tried anything like it in Scotland (the Darien Scheme, 1698) a third of the country's cash circulation went down the plughole. It is noticeable that the Bank of Scotland, brought into existence to underwrite that Caledonian imperial tragedy, is keeping a discreet distance this time.

Another little local difficulty is the politician. When Edinburgh requested the Games, it had a Conservative administration. Last year the city converted to a sort of Cal-

vinist Socialist regime, reluctant to throw into velodromes the sort of money that could help keep old people alive. There has been much blood on the tartan track (relaid, thankfully, 18 months ago) and unnecessary yardage of bad publicity.

When the New Zealand Rugby Union announced that they intended to tour South Africa, possibly softening them up for a Lions' safari, the consortium members must have felt like jumping off the Forth Road Bridge.



Things are a little clearer and calmer now. Threats of an African boycott, at least relating to New Zealand boorishness, have receded. Gravelly optimism tumbles from the throat of Kenneth Borthwick, ex (Conservative) Lord Provost of Edinburgh, present chairman of the Commonwealth Games Organising Committee. He has forwarded to Mrs Thatcher copies of letters he has written applauding the New Zealand Commonwealth Games Committee ("Please don't go") and the New Zealand Prime Minister ("Don't

you bloody well dare to go") for opposing the South African tour. Word gets around. "There is now a very strong feeling of goodwill towards us." The councillors are coming up trumps too, chipping in £400,000 to refurbish the velodrome (it's still unroofed, so pack your tarpaulins, you cyclists of Tonga and Vanuatu). The Darien Factor is being overcome by a natty plasticated sponsor's manual that lays it sternly on the line for the British businessman.

"There is a requirement in the national interest to demonstrate the unity of the Commonwealth and that Britain can successfully mount a cost-effective Games."

While British businessmen try to work out what this means, foreign businessmen, less fussy about their grammar, have waded in deep. The 13th Commonwealth Games, brought to the world from Scotland for a second time (a record), is so far largely subsidised by the well-known Highland concerns Coca Cola, Elf Oil, Rank Xerox, Wang, and Speedo swimming trunks.

We have these wonderful people from television to thank for all of this. In 1970 only a few million of us watched Don Quixote take the 100 metres title in 10.2 seconds. In 1986 the consortium claim they will have a billion viewers eating out of

their hand. All over the Commonwealth there is an under-researched ethnological crisis as governments trade in their runners (left stick variety) for telecommunications satellites that can pump out moving pictures of their runners (Nike training shoe flashing variety) limping home 17th in the 5,000 metres.

On the strength of all this, the consortium can charge a whopping £100,000 for a track-side banner (length unspecified) at the athletics and still say, hand on heart, to the sceptical emissaries from Nikon, Quasar, and the Seychelles Tractor Co.

"This offers exceptional value at only 2.8 per cent of the commercial cost to reach a similar audience on UK television."

If your budget does not run to six figures, they offer packages that run all the way down to a classified ad in the official Games souvenir handbook (cost circulation 250,000). If you've always fancied your firm's sticker on the high jump bar, this could be your opportunity. According to Maurice Griffiths (Crawford Hall, Saatchi, and consortium), they are "constantly monitoring television sport to see where the frontiers of sports advertising are being extended." The BBC has a rule book about these things. Let Mo's men catch another

agency pulling another fast one with an unwary director and he'll be down on the BBC like a ton of Scotch mist, seeking "friendly discussions" and, with luck, "minor concessions."

It is the way in these matters that much of the money raised will buy things that do not touch on the sportsman and woman directly. The one immutable law of Great Sporting Occasions is that it takes twice as many words to describe a winner as it did the year before. Twice as many words demand twice as much massaging by sophisticated Japanese telemetry systems at either end. Surprisingly, when the Games are over, the huge press centre will become an indoor tennis arena rather than an advanced physics laboratory that Heriot-Watt University could probably do with.

Security for everybody (there was no security in pre-Munich 1970) will cost a cool million, or £100,000 a day. Renting the student flats which will constitute the holiday village costs another million. Staging the whole of the 1970 Games cost only £200,000.

Naturally there has been some muttering among the broad-shouldered fraternity. The swimmers are bitching about cracked skulls because the organisers are making them dive in at the shallow

end. To lower the shallow end zine inches would have cost a colossal sum. "If your son can't get a job with Wang or Securitor, throw him into swimming pool refurbishment." The shooters are making unhappy noises about having to spread themselves over five centres up to 40 miles from Edinburgh. The wrestlers had hoped for a proper sports hall, but are having to make do with the Playhouse Theatre. The cyclists can't sleep at night for thinking of their lack of snow cover.



Such whingeing cuts little ice in Edinburgh, a grey, cultured, whimsical, money-making city that has never had very much to say in favour of physical excess. Robert Louis Stevenson claimed it has the worst climate in the world, which probably explains a lot. Sound metaphysicians, sounder financiers, they do not like to consider the Games in terms of what it is doing to the sports hall and sports roofs.

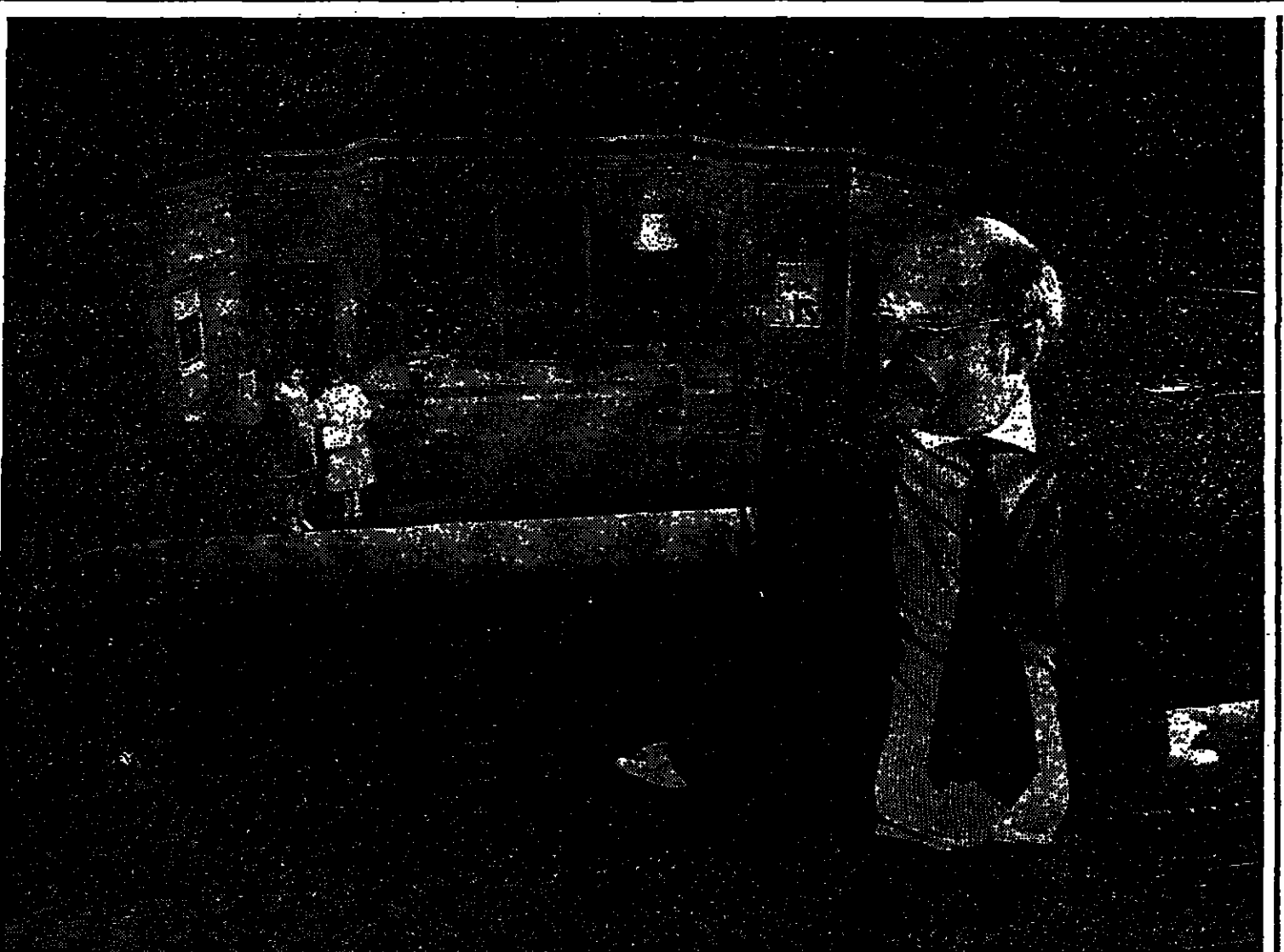
"It is another gem in the crown," says Borthwick.

"We'll have brought the Commonwealth together in the capital city of Scotland. We'll have demonstrated that we subscribe to the ideals of the Commonwealth. We'll have increased interest in sport in Scotland and the United Kingdom." They do not plan to make a profit but, if, by chance, they do, it will be sunk carefully into Scottish sport.

This said, it should be a wonderful occasion. Already they are in the running for the biggest ever Games in terms of competitors prepared to flounder over from sheep stations, wampum lodges, paddy fields and timber trails. In 1970 Edinburgh drew 1,750 competitors. In Brisbane, last time round, they reached 2,300. Borthwick (and no doubt every merchant prince in Crumoch, Corstorphine and Mornington) is planning to receive 2,500. The gold medal of gold medals — an actual 100 per cent Commonwealth turnout — is still being treated as a possibility. It'll be poignant, somehow, to cheer on a freezing Western Samoan weightlifter knowing that R. L. Stevenson's remains are lapping up the sunshine back home in Apsie.

And, by the way, if you know of a good distillery that might want to sponsor a closing ceremony...

The man who has re-opened Crewe's bijou theatre gets a unique form of subsidy: 'For every person we get in, we get 80p. We're encouraged to put on what people want to see.' And he produces a different play every week: 'If you have three weeks of rehearsal, what do you do with the other two? Do you speak slowly?' Robin Thornber has been to see the end product, but he left at the interval. John Cocks stayed long enough to photograph Stephen Wischusen and this week's rehearsal for *Gigi*, which opens on Monday.



Scenes from their TV programmes, and the attitudes of their rulers, often depict the American way of life as violent and vengeful. But this is rejected by a widening strand of opinion in the States. Susan Thomas meets its latest exponent to visit Britain.

## Stand & deliver

IF *Dynasty*, Dallas, computers, and cruise are in the mainstream of US exports to Britain, then Father Bede Smith, priest, civil rights worker, liberation theologian, and a specialist in the psychology of violence, must be part of the radical undercurrent. For the thinking Church is one of America's liveliest exports and a fact which gives little satisfaction to its President, since it involves so many men and women of unimpeachable academic respectability who are highly critical of his policies.

They arrive, these monks and nuns, priests and bishops, in the guise of scientist, media specialist, or theologian, pause just long enough to criticise the airwaves by storm, and then fly out again leaving us to digest the latest unpalatable truth. So far we've had the theory of nuclear winter, the news that low level radiation is killing off the species, and the pronouncement that just wars disappeared with the development of nuclear weapons.

Bede Smith's research is less dramatic and more fundamental. He is concerned with the violence in society, whether institutionalised, casual, or endemic. Here at the invitation of Pax Christi, the international Catholic Peace Movement, he has come to look at the way we handle peace and justice issues (the exploitation of the underprivileged through unemployment, racism, sexism, and militarism) and cope with, or by, violence.

What had he made of us so far, I asked, my thoughts on picket lines, football terraces, and inner city streets. He refused to be drawn. Except to say how impressed he was by the English police successfully fulfilling their role without guns.

Unfortunately for us the police are not the good guys which is a major source of violence in the States, is pretty near a primary right. Even though the evidence shows that an average of 100 guns are bought by citizens to be used in self defence against a burglar, or mugger or rapist — some imaginary person who threatens their personal safety — in fact, two-thirds of the killings of friends and relatives are committed with those same guns.

It is all part of the national myth, he says, the myth of the Indians, cops and robbers, its past in folk memory and its present on the TV screen. "The TV media is less and less a friend of the people. It creates violent images of a violent society with a violent police force. Inevitably, to a certain extent the police build up a tough image of themselves."

He was less than lyrical about our American TV consumption. Miami Vice, Dirty Harry, Dallas, the A Team, even the acclaimed Hill Street Blues, which shows caring, responsible police but still has the sergeant ending the briefing with the injunction "Get out and do it to them before they do it to you."

"Anything which feeds the imagination with scenes of people being burned, tortured, beaten, blown up, has to have a spill-over." It is worse, he adds, in the States where down channels and cable TV offer "Adult" movies and violence all day long. And increasingly it is the imaginary threats which disturb people — the mythical burglar, the Soviet invader — all the more frightening for being unknown.

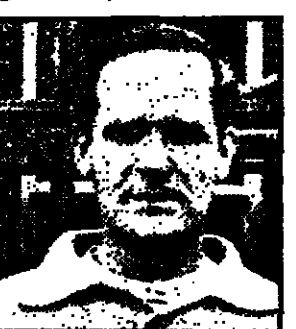
And the growth of the New Right, whose missionary tentacles have such a strong grasp on Central America, is the most worrying trend in the States: "Its emphasis on law and order, revenge, the use of violent law enforce-

ment procedures, something you only ever see in the poor and ghetto areas of the country."

It is always the poor who suffer. Just as poverty and not colour) decided whether you lived or died in Vietnam, now it is wealth and colour which decides whether you serve a prison sentence for murder or end up on Death Row. With the reintroduction of the death penalty in the States, it is, he says, the poorest prisoners who die. "Colour is a major factor. Not, as we first thought, the colour of the murderer, but the colour of the victim. If the victim is black, the killer is most unlikely to die. If the killer is rich, he will almost certainly escape the death penalty."

As opinion hardens in the States, revenge replaces rehabilitation and extraordinary scenes occur. Parents present at the execution of their daughter's killer celebrate with drinks and dancing outside the gaol. "Worse were the sheriffs' men who lined the road to lead to the prisoner on his way to execution and celebrated in great when it was accomplished. This is this growing tendency to see the 'enemy' — whether a murderer or a Russian — as sub-human, someone who can be denied basic human rights."

Before we met he recommended me to read the work of Jacques Ellul, the French philosopher and theologian who postulated the theory that violence, once committed, is self-perpetuating and reciprocal.



Bede Smith

Violence begets violence, he said, there is no such thing as a little violence. To ensure a peaceful society later. Look at every state which came into being by violent means. Each maintains itself in one form or another of psychological violence — propaganda, secret societies, biased reporting, or brainwashing.

So is there no way out of the violence trap? "Only by a commitment to non-violence," says Smith. Non-violent opposition can work, but first, knowledge — detailed, accurate, and wide ranging knowledge — is essential.

At the moment society finds itself in a psychological impasse. Whether we approve of deterrence or whether we don't, we are still involved in a psychological battle to make sure war doesn't occur. Both sides are dealing with a ghost... something which only exists in our imagination. It is a situation which makes us more vulnerable to emotional manipulation, less rational, more explosive in our reactions.

Non Violent Direct Action can push issues into the public consciousness, forcing governments to examine and explain their policies. And the Church, which has long neglected its pacifist roots, is busy doing the same thing. "Too much emphasis has been put on Jesus's criticism of the Pharisees and not enough attention paid to St Matthew's gospel. 'All who take the sword shall perish by the sword.'"

Pansey for thought. On the one hand Father Bede Smith had said nothing about the situation in England. On the other hand, he had said everything.

## All change at Crewe

WEEKLY REP. The very idea has become a term of abuse during the past theatrical generation. As subsidised civic culture bloomed during the sixties, standards and expectations rose. Three-week runs became the norm, lengthening to four and six weeks in some "centres of excellence." Old hands nostalgical about learning the hard way, but no one wanted to go back. It seemed unthinkable, except in odd corners of the kingdom where the 1930s survive in other ways too.

But Stephen Wischusen thought of it, and during the past year, he has revived professional weekly rep at the Lyceum Theatre in Crewe, Cheshire. What's more, he has persuaded the local council to subsidise which is, so far as I know, unique. "For every person we get in, we get 80p," he says. "It's the most enlightened form of grant-aid ever. We're encouraged to put on what people want to see."

The council's view is that they are subsidising not the theatre management but the audience, encouraging the theatre to provide tickets more cheaply. But Stephen Wischusen is well aware that this system is directly contrary to the principle of conventional grant-aid, which he sees as subsidising failure and therefore penalising success.

Stephen Wischusen's argument is that subsidy insulates the artistic director from the demands of the box office; it

enables them to indulge their own whims. "If people have this cushion of wealth they become out of touch with their audience," he says. "Theatre has become synonymous with political theatre. Ordinary people in this country don't want to be preached at. It's like the thirties. People want escapism. Life in this part of the country can be a bit brutal. You want something else."

Crewe Lyceum has had a shaky history for as long as I can remember. Finally losing its Arts Council grant in the 1981 round of cuts, the trust which ran it closed its doors the following year. Built in 1911, it's a listed building so the council, which owns it, can't knock it down. But they were fed up with subsidising unsuccessful attempts to operate it.

"I would have said that people didn't go because standards were poor. And standards were poor not because the level of subsidy was too high, but because the level of subsidy was too low to sustain a decent quality of drama," Stephen Wischusen is out to prove me wrong. "I feel somewhat out of my time," he says. "I was born too late." He started in the business 21 years ago, when he was 19, and worked for Donald Albery in the West End and as a cinema manager. "Working nine to five is boring," he says. "I don't know what to do at night."

When he heard that the

Crewe Lyceum was in difficulties, he applied to run it and was turned down. So he has leased the building through a company, Garrick House, which he runs with accountant Geoff Thomson, who spent most of his career in industry. "We took over in July last year on a wing and a prayer and by turning the clock back 25 years, the local audience has started to come back."

In their first six-week season, he says, audiences built to 49 per cent of capacity, where the previous administration had attracted only 26 per cent for touring shows. Some nights then there would be as few as 36 people in. "We've had no night with less than 200." Even Marius Goring in *I Have Been Here Before* played to a total audience no more than an average week of rep. "Crewe likes to make its own stars."

With only 530 seats, you cannot afford star name tours, Stephen Wischusen says. "Tours ask a guarantee of £7,000 or £8,000 plus VAT, and the theatre costs £1,500 a week to run, so you've got to take £11,000 before you've made a penny. In your best weeks you reach £7,000."

With weekly rep, costs average around £2,900 a week. Their production of *Steaming* played to 86 per cent — just over 2,000 admissions — bringing in £2,700 at the box office and £1,700 in those 80p from the council. If they achieved full houses of 3,180 seats a week, at current prices of 22

midweek and £2.50 at weekends, they'd take £8,890 and earn £2,944 subsidy. In the first nine months the operation lost £20,000. They're hoping for a surplus of £11,000 next year, if all goes well.

This has got to work," Stephen Wischusen says. "I think it's Crewe's last chance and it might be mine as well. The town is looking to their theatre. It's quite a salutary thing — it stops you peeling up back alley. His parents don't know. "I haven't told them it's my theatre. They think I just work here."

People have shrivelled in horror at the idea of weekly rep, he says. "But the fact that audiences have been building means that we're on to the right thing. If you have three weeks of rehearsal, what do you do with the other two? Do you speak slowly?"

The company's artistic director — "I choose the plays and it's his job to churn them out," Stephen Wischusen says — is Danny Davies, who worked at Rolls Royce in Shrewsbury until his family decided to become theatrical and he brought them in on the act.

"The first worry I had was the lowering of standards," he says. "But during the six weeks that we've done there wasn't a prompt." He points to their production of *Steaming*, staged during the run of the same play at the nearby Chester Gateway. "We stuck it on and came off while they were still rehearsing."

They rehearse for approximately 25 hours per play, which doesn't leave much time for "critical analysis." But why worry about a character's motivation for scratching his nose? "The audience really doesn't know why he did it."

One has to cut corners, he says. "I know a group who burn their scenery after each show. If we decide we'll have a green and brown set, then it's green and brown for each play." But if somebody said he could have three weeks' rehearsal, he wouldn't know what to do with the middle week. "I think I'd say 'Let's go and play golf.'"

It is arduous on the east, he admits, but there's a great camaraderie — it's part of their contract that they mingle in the bar after the show. And he had five or six hundred applications for the dozen or so jobs in the summer season.

"It's bloody hard work but it's work," is the explanation offered by Bill Tankard, northern secretary of the actors' union Equity. "It's great that the place has been saved for live theatre. I'm supporting these people all the way."

There's nothing wrong with the shows, he says. "They don't suffer from a lack of rehearsal time, it seems to me. It's worked in the past — weekly rep was a regular feature. It's 48 per cent over his last six-week season, which is good business. It's

not fantastic, but it's better than having the place dark."

In the short term, maybe. But in the long run (so to speak) is this really the best way to build an audience for live theatre? I went to see the production of *Shut Your Eyes* — And Think Of England which last week launched their Summer Comedy Playhouse (followed by *Gigi*, *Boeing-Boeing*, and *She Was Only An Admiral's Daughter*).

I left at the interval, bored and irritated to distraction. The actors worked hard as marionettes, capering and posing for the laugh lines with no attempt at credible characterisation; the flats shook as doors opened. The couple behind me wondered if they had seen it before. The show bore no relation to the spell-binding magic of living drama; if that was all that live theatre had to offer I would never go again.

I don't think that Crewe's record suggests it was ever too way out an experiment or too intellectually demanding. However lowbrow the programming, audiences nowadays want and need something more than tatty rep. They want quality and that comes in cash and talent.

Subsidy doesn't guarantee quality: the National Theatre can fail. Under-funding doesn't compel disaster: shoestring fringe companies can soar. But playing down to your audience on a low budget does not create the theatre of the future.

## BEDSIDE MANNERS: the last of Harry Whiewell's three articles about his experiences of hospital life Don't get sentimental over nurses on duty at Christmas

ON HEARING that a friend or relative has been taken into hospital, the first question that normally springs to mind is, why? Anyone really concerned should always inquire with equal urgency, when? For, to adapt Ecclesiastes, there are times for not being ill and times for not being taken ill. Most certainly there are times for not being taken ill. Of course, if you have a heart attack or break your leg, you don't have a lot of choice. But if your condition is such as to allow you to stay away at all, there are times best steered well clear of.

Weekends come into this category, for the obvious reason that doctors, like the rest of us, like to spend their family and friends, and tend not to lie on all that thick on the ground after Friday tea time. Less apparent are the weaknesses of the reserve team left

on duty. Not only are they normally considerably junior in age and experience, but they usually work overlong hours, with broken or interrupted sleep; not conditions conducive to alert minds and sound judgement.

Junior hospital doctors have been known to complain that after two nights without getting their heads down, Sunday evening finds them scarcely knowing a mallet finger from a Malta fever. So if you think the distinction might be important to you, remember the 24 team will be back on Monday morning.

What holds for weekends holds even more true for holidays. And the worse the holiday, the worse it will be. Probably the worst is Christmas. Into hospital is shoved Christmas. The uninitiated are liable to become very sentimental about nurses during

the festive season, and try to inject their bear at the thought of the gallant little ladies who are celebrating. Little do they realise that the nurse for whom they weep is probably at a bigger and better party than they are, and the fact that it is being held on hospital premises does not necessarily make it entirely acceptable. Indeed, it may mean that some patients are kept awake by noise as well as pain.

Of course the patient is not left out of the festivities completely. There is a long almost Dickensian tradition which demands that the doctors leave their own Christmas dinners and serve the sitting-up sick with something as close to turkey and Christmas pudding as the kitchen can contrive to make, and the patient manager to keep down. To anyone who has been in the services it's all a bit reminis-

cent of the officers invading the OR's mess to serve the men. The patients — like the privates — are usually glad when it's all over and they discard the paper caps and forced smiles and return to some more satisfying writing and groaning.

Analogies between hospitals and the armed forces occur at other times than Christmas. Some are obvious, like the importance attached to rank — nurse, staff nurse, sister, and so on — others less so. Thus one might well expect to take on a different protective personality when joining the army. The need to do the same thing in hospital is less apparent, but no less real.

For instance, it's a good idea to come from somewhere definite and identifiable. If your native health is, say, Shropshire or Hereford, forget it. Say you come from Wales. That way you will instantly be

known as Old Taff to the nearly-well patients who dish out the food and fetch and carry other comforts, and the student nurse from Caernarvon who is on at night will sit and talk to you longer than to anyone else in the ward.

Steadily with sports. Don't say you never watch football, or that Rugby League and Rugby Union are all one to you. Pick a team — any team — and proclaim yourself a fan. Pin its colours above your bed and watch the doctors make a beeline for you. Delighted to be given a ready-made conversational opening, you may be able to lure them into talking about what is wrong with you. And it goes without saying that other characteristics of this new assumed personality will be courage in the face of pain, and the Boy Scout kind of cheerfulness that smiles and whistles under all difficulties.

If all this sounds as though I am being harshly critical of hospitals, let me rush to correct that. They are — even in these progressive times — institutions. They behave like institutions, and expect those who come into them, however briefly, to recognise this and allow themselves to be to some extent institutionalised.

Naturally they don't tell you this in the booklets and leaflets they hand out to new arrivals. But it is true all the same, which is why it seemed worth mentioning here. What is also true is that most people adapt to it much faster and more easily than they expect. And there is an unexpected bonus in this. For when they are discharged from the hospital there is in addition to the satisfaction of having beaten their illness, an added pleasure in that they have encountered an unfamiliar pattern of life and adapted successfully to it.

And the growth of the New Right, whose missionary tentacles have such a strong grasp on Central America, is the most worrying trend in the States: "Its emphasis on law and order, revenge, the use of violent law enforce-



Robin Thorner hails Ayckbourn's superb new drama.

## Savage spirit of the family

THE CENTRAL character of Alan Ayckbourn's latest play is one of the most moving and devastating that he has created.

A person's wife, Susan seems to be sentenced to a subordinate life. While the great man lives for his great work—which is actually nothing more than a 60-page history of the parish for the civic society—he is ministered to by his wife and sister an equally unhappy and unfulfilled widow.

Susan's vitality is directed into an active fantasy life, peopling the play with an idealised family, invisible to others, which positively mirrors the negative gaps in her own reality.

Instead of being a peripheral supporter, she is at the centre of their concerns. She renounces a life of pampered luxury with a ruggedly handsome husband who says and does all the protective things women dream of.

Instead of the competitive sister-in-law, there's a fiercely loyal younger brother. And her awkwardly alienated son is replaced with a successful and devoted daughter.

Ayckbourn's production at the Stephen Joseph theatre in the round in Scarborough brilliantly juxtaposes and superimposes these two worlds. Horrid actuality is mischievously invoked by Russell Dixon's insufferably smug clergyman and Heather Stoney as his crassly awful sister.

And there is a superlative performance from Ursula Jones as Susan, a little girl longing to be taken care of but growing in awareness that her dreams are turning into a nightmare.

As Ayckbourn digs relentlessly deeper into her psyche the farce becomes more bizarre, so the volume of laughter increases to block out the pain until the last, lingering moment as she sinks into incoherence.

Who else has the nerve, the assurance, and the accomplishment to leave us on such a downbeat of despair, by way of such meriment? Who else could turn the dramatic cliché of a knock on the head into such a compassionate study of the damage we unwittingly, unfeelingly, do to each other?

It takes one to tango, as Mick Brown found out when he talked to singer Helene Delavault

## La femme fatale

LIKE the silk stockings, the way with a cigarette, the je ne sais quoi of some of its most famous practitioners, the cabaret of pre-war Paris and Berlin holds a fatal charm — not least for those who would seek to evoke it, recreate it or attempt to convince us, and themselves, that they still inhabit it. Cabaret has become one of the last refuges of the scoundrel. But Helene Delavault is something different.

Classically trained, a singer primarily of opera, Delavault interprets the songs of cabaret with a rare technical finesse, but also with a combination of vivacity, wit and tristesse — not to mention a way with a cigarette which brings the period alive in a way few others have matched.

Her one-woman show, *Le Tango Stupéfiant* — which is at the Almeida Theatre in Islington north London, for the next seven days, brings together a range of music written between 1900 and 1940 from composers and lyricists as diverse as Satie, Schoenberg, Brecht and Weill, and Benjamin Britten and W. H. Auden, and singers such as Yvette Guilbert — immortalised in the paintings of Toulouse-Lautrec — and Marie Dubas, the principal influence on Piaf.

It celebrates, says Delavault, "with irony, tenderness, and sophistication, broken hearts and mysterious drugs." The drugs in question are not only alcohol, nicotine, and "tanour", but also mothballs and liquid bleach — "the painkiller of the century." Fin-de-siècle Paris, it seems, had a fine sense of humour.

Helene Delavault is the daughter of a Brittany doctor who would have been a pianist, "if my fingers had been stronger," really wanted to be an actress, and thought opera "pompous and ridiculous."

lous" until she began to sing it herself. Her most celebrated performance to date was in the title role of Peter Brook's *Carmen*.

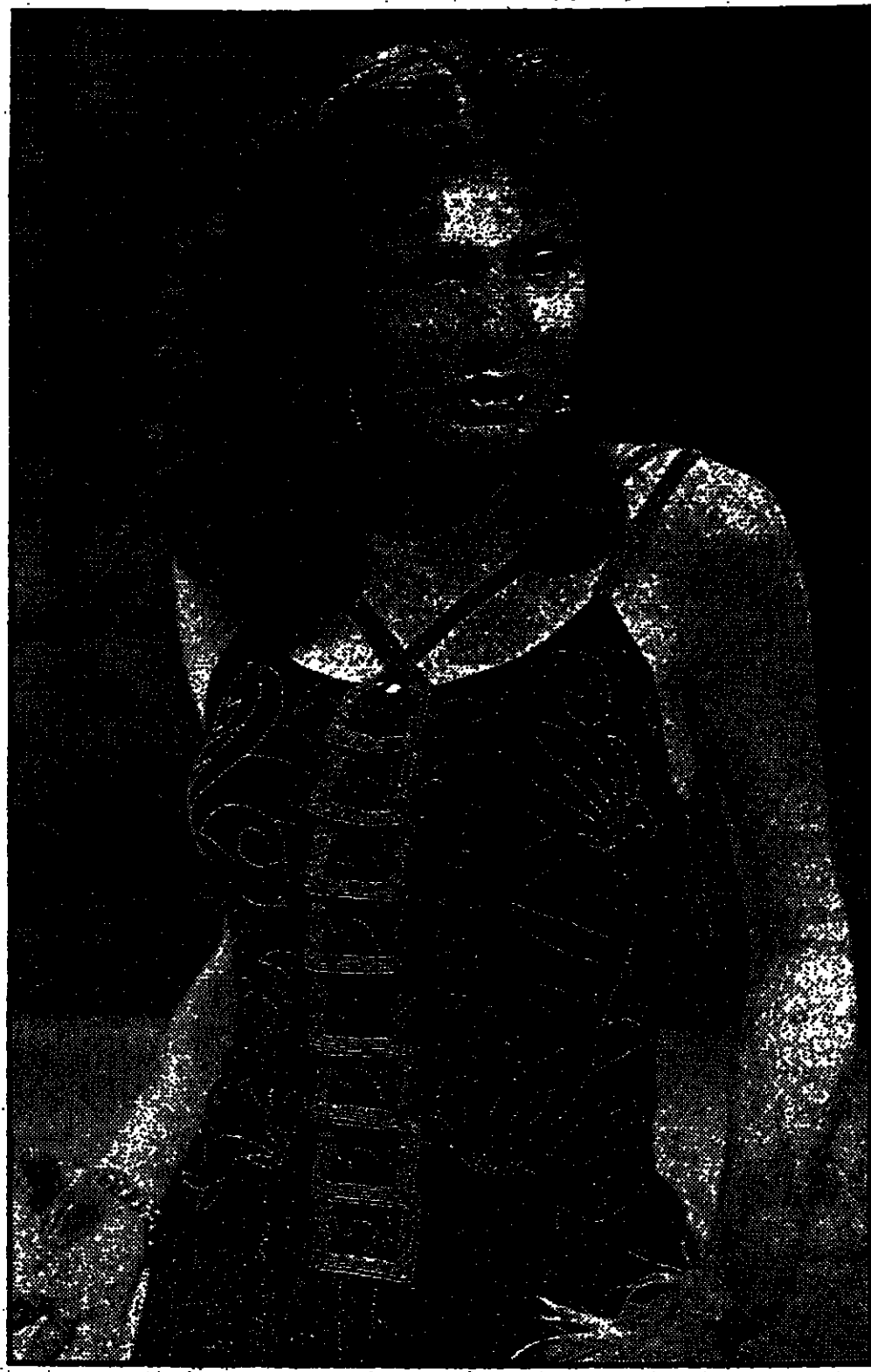
She began singing cabaret songs as a dinner party turn for friends, eventually taking her performance on stage at their instigation three years ago. Since then she has performed her show throughout Europe and in America. On the one hand, she says, it allows her to become the actress she always wanted to be — she animates the songs with the subtlest facial and bodily gestures, in lighting that is starkly effective, and her spoken introductions are a small performance in themselves. "I want to make the cabaret style alive according to my sensibility, and for the sensibilities of a modern audience," she says. "I also wanted to show the range of music of that period."

Many of the songs in her repertoire embody an innocence and a quaint naivety which, Delavault agrees, is sadly lost. "We live in a cynical age," she says plausibly. "But many are witty and sophisticated also, and they touch the heart. So much contemporary, serious music now is intellectual only; it is for the head, not the heart. I like to sing of happiness and sadness."

Helene Delavault was growing quite rhapsodic. She is a handsome, statuesque woman, with a playful smile and a steady intelligent gaze. She is interested in Gurdjieff, and is presently reading Dostoevsky's *The Possessed*. One fancies that Toulouse-Lautrec would have gladly fallen the short distance to his knees to paint her. She creates illusions.

"What I also like very much," she confesses, "is the music of Andrew Lloyd Webber."

She shatters illusions too.



A way with a song: Helene Delavault at the Almeida. Picture by Douglas Jeffery

Nicholas de Jongh referees Alan Bates and Frances De La Tour's match at Riverside

## Strindberg's hate-hate show

YOU WILL not discover sado-masochism in the most recent edition of the Shorter Oxford English dictionary, but you and one of its first modern manifestations in theatrical form as long ago as 1905 when Strindberg's *Death of a Salesman* was first performed. There, in an age of innocence, when Freudian psychoanalysis had scarcely broken its voice and femininity was still a knicker, a married life is envisaged as a contest for partners locked in mutual loathing and as a condition of terminal rancour. The wretched couple allow power to oscillate between them and the pathology of love-hate relations is freshly assessed.

But Strindberg's biopic on the married state has, when performed, an unenviable habit of rendering its classic status suspect. Under his microscope Edgar the artful captain and his wife, Alice, a former actress and non-stop performer, swell to grotesque elaborations of hatred and hostility. While you unhesitatingly accept the lack of explanation for the marital raving, as in each marriage leading to this Alice's longing to see her husband dead and Edgar's determination to see his wife enslaved, are conveyed as lurid extremes and excesses.

Keith Hack's production attempts sensibly to conceal the play's sustained drone of melodrama by reducing its hectic manners and hysterics, and sounding notes of mere domestic ennui. And in this four-hour presentation, he has included the second milder part of the work, where the sex-war of the parents is repeated in milder form by the next generation. The perspective is therefore subtly altered.

He is also aided by the playwright Ted Whitehead, whose own plays interpret marriage as a cross between inferno and purgatory. Mr Whitehead's version of the play, based on a literal trans-

lation by Brian Rothwell, removes and smooths away archaisms fluently, but introduces a jolting modernism. "Bollocks," "arselicking," and "an absolute shit" are all inalienably of our own time and extrude in the midst of much more decorous word-play. And Vöytek's set, while it tries to disguise the brick-framed television studio Riverside outlines, goes for fairly expressionistic touches: more door frame, and windowless vistas looking out to a semi-circular swathe of translucent, powder-blue curtain.

But the production has shrewdly accommodated itself to the casting of Alan Bates as the Captain, and the single style in which he has chosen to play. Bates, in his own way, is cold, clipped calm and phlegmatic to the fingertips, with coils of silky malice endlessly spun. He gives to the sparring between the pair a sort of peaceable assurance and a faint, almost imperceptible, but no more his matter than it is a spangle's. His dance of aggression is remarkable for its mild stillness, and that may be the point for the audience, for Alice emerges in his phases of collapse and intrigue as almost childishly malevolent.

Frances De La Tour pitches Alice, initially, in some low-camp territory, communicating sulky disdain and utter superiority. At first the air of cagey detachment is most convincing. But gradually the small-scale ponderous atmosphere, which becomes positively lethargic, destroys the play's momentum, and Miss De La Tour rises to a quavering whine.

Michael Byrne as Kurt, the go-between of the couple and epitome of modest moderation, injects further supplies of docility. By the end you are left rather numb by such low-pitched celebrations of the wild and wilful.

## Pick of TV and radio

Belkis Bhagani on television and Val Arnold-Forster on radio.

### Monday

World In Action (ITV 8.00 pm). A special: The Betrayal of Bhopal provides an in-depth investigation into Bhopal's tragedy and reveals "a story of bad engineering, reckless cost cutting and wanton disregard for people's lives."

Bodyline (BBC 9.00 pm). A glossy but gripping Australian mini-series — showing through the week — on the England cricket tour of Australia in 1932-33 when visiting captain Douglas Jardine introduced the notorious bodyline concept of fast bowling at the batsman rather than his bat. The intro overdoes the

Empire bit, but drama settles down to unfold the lives of key players: Jardine (Eugene Weaving); the immortal Aussie batsman Donald Bradman (Gary Sweet) and Nottingham miner turned fast bowler Harold Larwood (Jim Molt). Bradman ends off scenes from *Chariots of Fire* but excellent cricket and enough human drama to keep the unsportsmanlike.

### Tuesday

Independent Television: The First 30 Years (C4 10.50 pm). A pat on the back for ITV. Lord Whitelaw assesses the three decades of independent television.

First Tuesday: Goals Not Dole (ITV 10.30 pm). Profile of a Yorkshire pit village filmed during the coal strike and a probing look at the long term effects of unemployment.

### Wednesday

Q&A: Simon's War (BBC 1.30 pm). Most of any time was spent covering behind a chair as the cameras zoomed in relentlessly on Simon Weston's horrific wounds and showed close-ups of miraculous skin-graft surgery. This unsuitable message about the evils of the Falklands war is not made for wimps. A worthy repeat before an update on Simon's progress next week.

### Thursday

Are You Taking The Tablets? Then Shalt Not Steal (C4 11.30 pm). Robber turned media smoothie John McVicar faces an inquisitive bunch of clean cut kids who try to give him a hard time in a lively spidre discussion about the evils of stealing.

### Friday

Omnibus: Studs Terkel's Chicago (BBC 1 10.15 pm). Gravelled voiced, cigar smoking, charismatic Studs (real name Louis) Terkel's quirky, passionate, personalised history of Chicago — a city where his 30 years of daily

broadcasting have turned him into a national institution.

### Radio

Today: The Kamikaze Ground Staff Reunion Dinner (Radio 4, 2 pm). Repeat of Stewart Parker's witty and perceptive play about a middle-aged reunion dinner.

Tomorrow: The Autobiography Of A Really Good Man (Radio 4, 4 pm). Frank Muir and Robert Robinson discuss this recently reissued Edwardian comic novel. XPD (Radio 4, 7 pm). Start of an eight-part thriller by Len Deighton, about an alleged

secret meeting between Churchill and Hitler in 1940, with Bernard Hepton and Clifford Rose as former Nazis.

Monday: Last Friday In Jerusalem (Radio 4, 8.15 pm). Sam Jacob's play about the effect on ordinary Israeli citizens of the changes in the political image of Israel.

Tuesday: Squatters' Rights (Radio 4, 11 pm). Alan Melville comedy about the effect on a middle-aged couple of finding a pair of young squatters in their flat.

Wednesday: Analysis (Radio 4, 8.45 pm). This series is going through an excellent patch: a well-researched programme on the Philippines, then Mary Goldring's judicious analysis of the role of the TGWU and, now, David Wheeler examines the two parties within the Alliance.

# Tonvill & Dean

## THE WORLD TOUR

**LONDON SEASON**

**Wembley Arena**  
July 22 to September 7  
PERFORMANCE SCHEDULE  
Mon, no performance (except 22 July 2.00 pm and 8.00 pm)  
Tue, Sat, Sun - 8.00 pm  
Wed, Thurs - 8.00 pm  
Fri, Sat, Sun - 8.00 pm  
EVENING PRICES (no concessions)  
ST20, ST40, ST70  
MATTRESS PRICES  
ADULTS CHILDREN (12 years & under) & SENIOR CITIZENS  
ST20 ST40 ST70  
ST20 ST40 ST70  
ST20 ST40 ST70

**NOTTINGHAM SEASON**

**"BIG TOP", The Forest, Mansfield Rd.**  
September 12 to October 27  
PERFORMANCE SCHEDULE  
Mon, no performance (except 12 Sept 8.00 pm and 7 Oct 8.00 pm)  
Tue, Sat, Sun - 8.00 pm  
Wed, Thurs - 8.00 pm  
Fri, Sat, Sun - 8.00 pm  
EVENING PRICES (no concessions)  
ST20, ST40, ST70  
MATTRESS PRICES  
ADULTS CHILDREN (12 years & under) & SENIOR CITIZENS  
ST20 ST40 ST70  
ST20 ST40 ST70  
ST20 ST40 ST70

SHAW THEATRE  
Michael Billington

## Home

THE VISIT by New York's Negro Ensemble Company to the Shaw Theatre with Sam Williams' Home is their first to London in sixteen years. I can't help wishing they had chosen a tougher, stronger piece than this Our Town-like hymn to the virtues of American rural life. But, though the writing is often folksy, this 90-minute piece (a 1980 Tony Award nominee) is superbly acted by its cast of three.

It belongs squarely to the front-porch, rocking-chair school of American drama. Its anecdotal orphaned hero, Cephus Miles, is brought up on the land ("When you hold a plant, you can hear the heartbeat of God") in Cross Roads, North Carolina. He steers us through his early life of crap-shooting in the segregated, graveyard, tentative love-making with Patti Mae, taking over the farm on the death of Gramps.

Refusing to fight in Vietnam brings him five bitter years in the slammer. Ravaged for spitting on the flag, he takes off the wicked city where he falls foul of fast women and hard-faced employers and becomes a footloose alkie. But finally, and happily, it is back to the farm redeemed for him by his childhood sweetheart who is awaiting there to make him pecan pie.

Mr Williams crams 20 years of a life into a short space and, along the way, he makes some telling points about the changes in America: witness the drastic shift in attitude towards Vietnam and the hero's shock on returning to Cross Roads to find the rest-rooms are no longer segregated.

But, though the piece has the whimsical charm of a fable, it relies too heavily (a bit like Peter Weir's *Witness*) on the contrast between the idyllic country and the sinful city. Cross Roads, with its guilt-inducing Bible-punchers, doesn't strike me as all that seductive; and there is slightly more, even to American urban life, than pushers, gold-diggers and case-workers.

Not even Mr Williams' prose-poetry (the language sometimes has some inspired



S. Epaphra Merkerson, Samuel L. Jackson, and Elaine Graham in Home. Picture by Douglas Jeffery

that moves, when it does move, at a leisurely pace, over what Crumb describes as a cosmic drum; a long-held bass B flat.

Crumb uses his outside orchestra the knowingly and to picturesque effect with much exotic percussion, fragmented woodwind solos in the French post-Romantic manner deployed against diaphanous backgrounds, with a few powerful and primitive tunes to shock us out of the contemplative mood.

The music with its wisps and fragments and long periods of inactivity might well have been written to accompany a nature film in which lizards and other unlikely animals appear for a few seconds before vanishing behind the nearest exotic plant, but the landscape is a little too bare to sustain interest.

The orchestra, who had been playing as if were under their breaths for much of this work, got down to the real business of the evening in Mahler's Fifth Symphony. Mahler's line of approach is vigorous, sometimes to the point of censorious and confusing sounds, unmannered and powerfully expressive. Conductor and orchestra, far from standing back to admire the effects they are producing hurl themselves almost recklessly into the fray.

But this was also a performance of strong inner discipline, the orchestra functioning as a single organism with just one mind of its own.

There were many refine-

### QEH

Michael John White

## ECO

### premieres

CHARM is a dirty word in modern music, and I don't doubt that Howard Blake's clarinet concerto — premiered at this concert by its dedicatee, Thea King — will get a rough ride from the critical establishment. It certainly isn't a work of momentous substance; picture-book writing mostly, more television than technically demanding, and with a formulaic tonality that steers a safe course between G minor at both ends.

But taken on its own terms, the concerto did have charm; and I'm afraid I liked its easy lyricism and its flow of self-motivating rhythmic figures strung across insistent tonic pedal notes or ostinatos in the lower strings. It frequently recalled the little train that chugs through one of Villa-Lobos's *Bachianas Brasileiras*; and no harm in that.

I also liked the other premier in the concert, a Concerto for Clarinet and Piano by Anthony Halstead, the ECO's principal horn. With barely concealed romantic tendencies it owed more to the spirit of Samuel Barber than the acknowledged quote (from *Summer Music*) in its first movement; but no harm in that either. The writing, with particular richness in the string textures, was highly accomplished and perhaps more searching than the Blake piece in the sense that it didn't show its full hand at a single sitting, although the score had a similar openness and immediacy of attraction.

In both cases, the ECO gave smooth, well-disposed performances. Howard Blake conducted his own work, but Halstead stayed behind his music stand leaving the direction of the Concerto Elegiac to Edward Downes, who took the rest of the programme: Stravinsky's *Dumbarton Oaks* and Schubert's *Scherzo*.

## ALTERNATIVE THEATRE

ALBANY EMPRESS 691 3333  
Wed-Sat 5-8, 12-15 June  
Landscape  
VOLUME 1  
Specially commissioned for  
Greenwich Festival  
Dances 7 pm, Shows 8 pm

BLOOMSBURY 367 9829  
THURSDAY 7 pm  
THIRTY DOLLAR OPERA in  
THE FORGOTTEN KING  
"The King of the Mountains"  
10-25 June, 8 pm (7-7 pm, Mon-Sat)  
THE JOEYS

BRENTFORD WATERMANS  
AFTERNOON 10-11 am 1178  
40 Brentford High St, Brentford, Mdx  
Across the river from New Gardens  
Tonight at 8 pm  
JULIA, FISH STAP & V  
Licence Restaurant, Bar, Free Car Park

CHAMBERLAIN 637 8270  
18 Chamber St, WC1  
until 8 June, Wed-Sat at 8 pm  
Landscape  
The life & times of  
Cecil Graham

GREENWICH 858 7755  
GREENWICH  
THE GLASS MENAGERIE  
"Wonderfully worth seeing" O. Tol  
wonderfully worth seeing" O. Tol

HALF MOON  
Stephen Sondheim's  
SWENEY TODD  
Mon-Sat at 8 pm, Fri from 12.30 & 8 pm

HAMPSHIRE 722 3031  
GERTRUDE STEIN  
AND A COMPANION  
by Mary Caudmont  
Edge 6.15 pm, Sat 8 pm

ICA 621 3047  
THE PRINCESS OF CLAVES  
by Mary Caudmont  
5-9 June  
AN ICA PRODUCTION

SHAW  
until 15 June, 8 pm, 12-15 June 1234  
America's Leading Black Theatre  
Group presents Sam Williams' HOME  
Mansfield Road 2.30, Sat 4 pm

STATION 22 229 7382  
INTERPRETATION OF THE CONQUEST  
Conversations de la Conquete Francaise  
Check the Shaw Theatre  
London Contemporary Dance  
Happy End

TRICYCLE 328 8628  
Extended to 15 June  
LOVELY COMPANY  
A British Caryl Chesson by Alfred Pagan  
"My Family" 8.15

## CHILDREN'S EVENTS

TRICYCLE 328 8628  
SATURDAY SHOWS FOR CHILDREN  
ADMISSION FREE  
NOTTINGHAM DANCE  
for 6-11 year olds  
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صحنه الالام



## WEEK-END PEOPLE



Above: CHARLIE and bearskin. Top: MIGWE on Stagg River

Stuart Wavell in Canada's sub-Arctic finds a culture under siege from animal rights campaigners

## The fur North

THE BLACK bear came for Charlie in the early morning. The old Indian usually took the precaution of hanging his bag of furs over a deep cleft in the rock which formed a natural trap and refrigerator. But that night's freshly skinned muskrat pelts, drying in his tent, sent a message on the wind.

Charlie was jumpy. He had been alone for a month, working the myriad creeks and lakes off the Stagg River in his canoe. He had come overland by Ski-doo, hauling his large canvas tent, stove, rifles, traps, axes and skinning gear to this granite promontory overlooking the broad river and its fringe of sub-Arctic muskies.

The Dogrib Indians of Canada's Northwest Territories do not hunt bear, although the fur can legitimately fetch \$300. Bears go, however, hunt Dogrib. Two years ago Charlie's new tent was ripped apart twice by 300lb of marauding hunger. He had seen canoes splintered because they contained otter, and fires scattered in the grab for smoked caribou meat.

The spring hunt for muskrat and beaver is a family affair, but this time he left his wife at home and was missing her badly. Now he slept with a loaded

In attempting to reach the lake by boat we knew that upriver from Charlie's camp the river was frozen for five miles. We would have to smash through it or push the boat across.

After the river's bitter cold, Charlie's tent was unbearable bliss. His stove threatened to melt our rubber boots. Spruce boughs and blankets carpeted the floor. Tea brewed. A dozen muskrat pelts, pulled fur-side inside over wooden blades, hung from the main beam. In the corner Joe Migwe's radio began to chatter. Charlie's English was non-existent and Joe's sketchy (their own language is a branch of the North Athapaskan tongue) so Moose Rabesca, a trapper and guide who had volunteered for this trip, translated.

Three Dogrib communities had called us Moose said. "They say it is good that you are writing this down from our own mouths. They say give it your best shot. All people round here are concerned that you make it back safely with the truth to the Queen's land."

In summer the sun rolls around heaven all day in these latitudes, but in springtime there are two hours of darkness and we tried to make the best of it. I noticed that none of the Indians' sleeping bags was zipped up, and that Charlie's Winchester was to hand. Then the black rock of sleep rolled over us. Tomorrow we would cross the ice.

I HAD travelled 200 years in a couple of days. The journey had begun in Yellowknife, the Territories' capital on the Great Slave Lake which became a boom town overnight when gold was discovered there in 1934. Mining and government still make it tick. Two images prevail: the whites with their neat cedar homes, gas barbecues and natty micro-buses; and the cheery-clad Indians milking outside the Trappline Bar.

Seventy miles by pick-up truck along the Great Slave Highway, a clay road which sags where the permafrost has melted, is Fort Rae. This sprawl of wooden huts is the region's fur centre and contains the largest grouping of Dogrib Indians (1,400) in the Northwest Territories.

In both towns I spoke to chiefs, development officers, priests and politicians. I also met trappers on the Stagg River. They were unanimous in the belief that Greenpeace's anti-fur campaign would be disastrous for the Dogrib and sections of the Chipewyan, Slavey, Hare and Loucheux Bands with whom they have combined as the Dene People's Nation.

The Dogrib are heavily dependent on trapping and hunting for food. Fresh fish and meat is the staple diet in Fort Rae. If bought in local stores, this would cost the equivalent of \$7,000 per household. Store prices are astronomical, boosted by the 950-mile road haul from Edmonton in Alberta. Seventy per cent of the town's almost exclusive Dogrib population are on welfare of \$350-\$400 a month. Heavy trapping is essential for winter clothing. The sale of furs accounts for a paltry average income of \$1,500 a year.

The Dogrib people are neither rich nor hunting animals to extinction. Their history in the past 30,000 years shows an existence finely tuned to the cycle of animals. They may now use Ski-dos and planes that they can ill afford to reach the caribou and white foxes in the tundra beyond the treeline 100 miles to the north, but these do not mitigate the hardships of surviving temperatures of minus 55 deg F, blizzards and white-outs for weeks on end.

The fur threat—or "anti-harvesting movement"—is not simply a localised issue. The Dene Nation and Inuit form almost two-thirds of the 50,000 population of the Northwest Territories—a unique majority in Canada. Stung by the influx of Southerners intent on exploiting the new Eldorado, they have mounted an impressive programme of self-help demanding rights to 450,000 sq miles, and self-government.

Many observers interpret the Canadian Government's silence on the fur issue as a desire to see the Dene weakened before serious land negotiations begin. The Dogrib laughed derisively when I repeated the words of Greenpeace's anti-fur campaign officer, Mark Glover, that the Canadian Government has a responsibility to provide native people with alternative employment.

Mindful of the campaign which closed down the sealing industry, the Dene are not rallying over for Greenpeace or any one else. They have formed Indigenous Survival International with aboriginal groups in Greenland and Alaska to counter what they regard as the cynical manipulation of European and American sentiment.

PERMAFROST crept into our bones as the stove died. Snow—winter spitting from its grave—postponed our trip. Inside the tent the Indians began skinning muskrats with sharp Japanese kitchen knives. Charlie has something to declare.

"In the old days, before the white man came, we went up to the Barrenlands (tundra) for caribou. There was no fur trade then. You had to keep the birchbark dry inside your caribou trousers. You struck a flint with a stone until the birchbark glows. You have to blow it a long time. Then you have to pass the flame to the people behind you."

"Grandfather went through hard times, but he must have had a strong faith. It's similar to what we do now. I have never worked for the white man. I will go on trapping until I die."

Charlie spoke of the wolf pack that stole lynx from his trapline, of frostbite that catches you unawares, of the need to sink fishing poles through the ice in order to feed the sled dogs. And of his great ancestor Edzo, whose oratory brought peace between the Dogrib and the Chipewyan.

He glanced at his bag of 300 muskrat furs, worth perhaps \$400 (\$230) for a month's work. "The costs go up all the time and the fur prices go down," he said. "A good Ski-doo now costs \$3,500 (\$2,000). We are making nothing out of it. There is nothing in the bank. We are still living on rocks. In Rae I was eating white man's food. That's junk. I came out here to eat fresh meat."

That night we went hunting in the boat. Within three minutes Joe brought down two ducks with a blast from his 12-bore. Three 22 Brownings reaped a steady harvest of muskrat, each one shot in the head to avoid damaging its fur. Those still alive were quickly despatched by a tap from an oar. The boat was a luxury for my benefit, but the Dogrib were engaged in business, not sport.

In the next few days the pattern was repeated. Each hunter came into his own, directed by Joe's silent gestures. Long periods of stillness were broken by the outboard motor's sudden howl. Once, Moose heard a beaver slapping the water in an adjoining lake. Ashore, he lured muskrat to the bank with a strenuous hum from pursed lips.

In the midnight gloom of the last day, Joe seated in his boat, emitting rasping pants, was decending a spruce tree. It was 100 yards from the fire we had made the previous night. The implications unfurled. We edged back into the stream.

ERASMUS: thin end of the wedge

THE counter attack

"WE'RE trying to head the animal rights movement off at the pass," said George Erasmus, Dene representative on Indigenous Survival International, which last week secured an undertaking from Greenpeace to talks in Greenland.

"When you put it all together, they are picking the weak spots and building on them. They used the emotive issue of the killing of seal pups to shut down the whole seal hunt. That drastically affected the culture of native people."

"Now they are doing the same thing

with fur—the concept of cruelty to animals caught in the leg trap. Through that one crack in the wall they are going to try and ban all fur in Europe. Our belief is that once they have achieved that they will move on to slaughterhouses."

He would like to see aboriginal trappers subsidised along the lines of an agreement in northern Quebec which guarantees incomes for people living on the land. He pointed out that government, oil and mining companies subsidise their employees in NWT by \$450 a month.

THE hypocrisy of European righteousness angers Steve Kakwi, president of the Dene Nation. "Here's a people who totally polluted their rivers, destroyed their wildlife and virtually wiped every one off the face of the world in their wars, telling us that we are uncivilised. We have a hard enough time dealing with the Canadian Government."

"You can't make the world perfect overnight. You can't ban cars because they pollute. You need a period of transition. But the animal rights movements have been saying 'No discussion, no dialogue.'"

Cindy Gilday, communications coordinator of the Office of the Dene Nation in Yellowknife, is in the forefront of the propaganda counter-attack. She is blunt. "We thought Greenpeace were the hope for the world in their concern for the environment, animals, and their Indian brothers. Now they are attacking our way of life. We either work together or we are against each other. There are no grey areas."



RABESCA: bizarre outcome of prophecy

## The Chief

A PROPHET told Joe Rabesca that one day he would become chief of the Dogrib communities. He had been a trapper all his life and was now a councillor, but this news came as a surprise. The medicine man cautioned that he must overcome an inevitable temptation to resign. "Before this last fall I am going to die," he added.

The old man died three days later, and Rabesca (38) is in his third year as chief. He told me this story in his office at the Edzo-Rae Development Corporation, a large modern building which dominates the Dogrib township of Fort Rae. From another source I heard the Bizarra had complained of losing his strength and wanted to resign. Doctors counselled rest. Then two medicine men examined him and found that he was suffering from a spell cast by an apprentice shaman. They offered to return the spell to its source. Within six months the apprentice had died from cancer.

Unlike some of the urban Indians in Yellowknife, Rabesca has kept a foot in each world. I met him later at his spring camp in the bush, where his father Jimmy spent the days when medicine men could control the minds of caribou and shoot a willow arrow with more accuracy than a gun.

The Dene have a high degree of autonomy in Fort Rae. "No one can move without their say-so," I was told. The corporation operates a Dene store which buys fur at the fairest prices it can manage, although it cannot compete with Hudson's Bay. The Dene have their own administrative offices and lease space to the Northwest Territories Government.

Their economic development unit is creating 75 jobs a year in the region. A Dene forest fire service, started in 1981, had just sent eight firemen to train in rappelling from helicopters. This winter the Dene have a contract to construct and maintain 240 km of winter roads across muskreg and lakes.

One of Rabesca's worries is the planned exploitation of oil, gas and minerals, about which the Dene are seldom consulted. They gave their consent to a pipeline along the Mackenzie River from Norman Wells in the North to Alberta in the South, but boycotted this month's opening ceremony after guarantees of participation and economic benefits failed to materialise.

Fifty-five Dene died of cancer in recent years after trapping near the Rae Rock uranium mine closed in 1957. The area has been put out of bounds, but trapping continues. Five Dogrib now have cancer in Fort Rae. The mine's waters drain into the Great Slave Lake beside the town.

Another concern is the rate of alcoholism. "Dene people don't know how to handle it," he said. "I tell them what alcohol can do. I say there's millions of good things you can do."

He described the most important hunt of the year. "In the fall, when the caribou are moving in herds, I would send hunters about 400 miles by plane to the Barrenlands in the North-east. We would send a group of 50 people, sometimes 100. We would shoot caribou and bring them back."

"Let me tell you, it gets pretty cold up there. In the old days I couldn't see the dogs for my own breath. Blood would freeze on your knife. People still trap like that. Sometimes you would go without a tent or blankets for days. People would walk hundreds of miles."

Of the anti-fur movement he commented: "If Greenpeace kills the fur industry there will be nothing left for our people."

## Hudson's Bay Company

## The fur trader

THIS month the Canadian fur industry reported record profits for the year. It announced that the European slump had been more than offset by sales to the United States and a burgeoning Japanese market. However, only 12 per cent of these furs are trapped by native people. The rest are farmed. Greenpeace told me that worried London importers were thinking of abandoning wild furs.

Hans Ravenshorst is manager of the disappointingly tame Hudson's Bay store in Fort Rae—a kind of Marks & Sparks which also sells guns, paddles and outboard motors. Furs are bought over the counter. It is a larger set-up than the two local competitors and the group's resources mean that it can store furs until auction prices are favourable.

A newcomer from the South, Ravenshorst refused to discuss specific prices, citing company policy, but gave me a broad picture. Beaver was down owing to an extra tax in France. Muskrat was being deserted by Germans, the biggest buyers. Sable and lynx were up. Farmed foxes were fetching the highest sums: the furs could be matched exactly.

"A lot of people don't understand that the native people eat the meat," he said. "It's part of their diet. Even if the fur was worth nothing they would probably shoot them anyway."



POCHAT: taught by Dene

## The priests

THE first Roman Catholic baptisms of Dogrib occurred in 1958. Within a decade conversion was complete. Their beliefs still centre on the concept of "medicine"—power given to mankind by animal spirits, but these have mixed with the Christian faith. The Dene's year revolves around worship at Easter, July and Christmas, when hunters return from the bush for drum dances, hand games and feasts. The declining Catholic clergy now takes a more tolerant line.

Father Jean Pochat, one of Fort Rae's two priests, was telling the church bell as I arrived. Every dog in town began to howl. "I came as a missionary determined to convert the pagans," he said. "I learned a lot more than I taught. The philosophers divided everything into the spiritual and the physical, whereas the Dene believe in the oneness of a person. Everything has a spirit—the sun, the land, the animals, the storm and the wind."

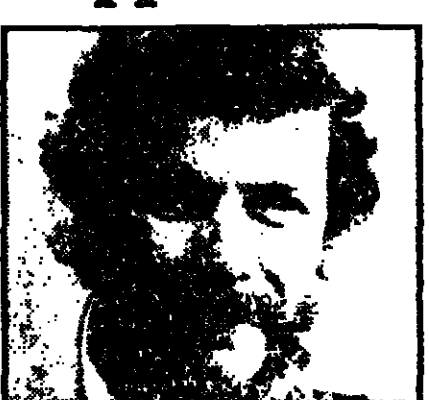
He has witnessed dozens of examples of premonition. "As a white man I don't believe it. But it works within the Dene system. I have stopped questioning it."

THE outspokenness of Father Rene Pouchat has not endeared him to his bishop at Fort Smith. The history of aboriginal people in Canada, states this gentle man, is one of "outright murder in a few places, but most a history of subjugation, paternalism, assimilation, dependence and dehumanisation. What-

ever the policy of the Territorial government is called, its goal has been to destroy the Dene."

Now living in Yellowknife, he has worked among the Dene for 31 years. "They are a very spiritual people. They have a great faith in the land and in God. If the Dene are bouncing back after 300 years of colonisation it's a sign of their strength. Time is on their side."

## The white trapper



MAGRUM: killing is a way of life

"NATURE is cruel," said Warren Magrum, (35), who has trapped fulltime for the past 10 years. He was responding to Greenpeace's claims. "When a pack of wolves get hold of a caribou they start eating it while it's still alive. It's a slow, agonising death."

What about the leg-trap? He usually runs a 250-mile trapline, using 300 metal traps. "I am not going to say that trapping isn't cruel, but there are other things in the world that are crueler. The small animals are generally going to death by the time I come along. It's probably most cruel for wolves and lynx. But once the circulation is stopped they probably don't feel anything."

"Elsewhere, people are so far removed from killing. Here killing is a way of life. We kill an animal, butcher it and eat it. We don't go trapping because I enjoy killing animals. It's a way to feed my family."

Until last year he used a nine-dog team. He finds the Ski-doo much faster, but it cost him more than \$1,000 in petrol over 2½ months.

Income tax finally trapped him. "The best we ever did was \$10,000 in four months. It's not great money. You need a month to prepare and have to feed the dogs all year." He is moving to Bay River to start the region's first fox farm.

## The hunters

THE speed and perception of Dogrib hunters makes the outsider feel pretty clumsy. As a team they work silently, rarely requiring more than a gesture. They sometimes miss their targets but I never saw them make a mistake in our frequently precarious undertakings. Their skill comes from early training. Dogrib children are handling guns by the age of seven. At 13 or 14 they kill their first caribou.

In any chain of command Joe Migwe (58) would be the top link. Built like a bear, he carried a lifetime of experience in his eyes. He would often paddle ahead of us in his canoe, barely breaking his stroke to fire. Invariably his tally exceeded everyone else's.

A former regional chief who now occupies a position in the wildlife department, he is disturbed by what he sees happening to the Dene. "You cannot say the Government is doing a good job. They're poisoning everything. Why can't they give us a hand to pay back what they have done to our people?"

Moose Rabesca (37), my interpreter, has been a guide for four years, but has lost none of his skill. He recalled his closest shave. "I was walking through the bush one day with two guests when I saw a grizzly. It was big, about 10 feet, and it had two cubs. It came after me, growling. My rifle was stuck in its caribou cover, which shrank in the rain. My companion turned and fired without aiming. It hit him in the forehead. The bear fell beside him."

MOISE: charged by bear



## MANCHESTER GUARDIAN

1960

JUNE: Bloemfontein. May 31, Dr Verwoerd released. A white dove today as a symbol to the world of the peace and prosperity which he said South Africa wished the world. But the bird he tossed into the air before a vast crowd here failed to open its

wings and fell to the ground in front of the Premier.

Embarrassed officials poked and prodded the dove, but it steadfastly refused to fly. Finally, someone carried it away through the crowd.

The Prime Minister, who spoke at the end of the Jubilee celebrations of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the South African Union, said that "a great white nation" must be developed in South Africa. The white race was threatened not only in Africa but also in Europe and America, he said, adding: "Christian-

ity is threatened in Africa now more than anywhere else."

JUNE 2: Francis Boyd, Political Correspondent, said that "a great white nation" must be developed in South Africa. The white race was threatened not only in Africa but also in Europe and America, he said, adding: "Christian-

"It would be a pity if 'Derry' Amory were to go," a Tory told me last week.

"He's a man with roots. He's got a life and interests outside this place. We've got plenty of clever chaps in the Government, but clever chaps without roots could be dangerous." The member who was talking to me placed Iain Macleod, for example, among the "clever chaps"; and of the younger members of the Government, Mr Edward Heath, Minister of Labour and formerly Conservative Chief Whip, seems to be earning the strongest reputation for "soundness." Mr Heath is sound because

he has identified his interest with loyalty to the party organisation.

JUNE 3: Moscow. June 2: More than a thousand people—nearly half of them students—walked in single file for a last glimpse of Boris Pasternak, the Russian poet and novelist, today before the funeral near Moscow. However, neither the Government nor the Writers' Union was represented at the service.

JUNE 4: An attempt to introduce English salmon to

the isolated Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic has failed. The plea for salmon came from Sir Edwin Arrowsmith, Governor of the islands, and 60,000 salmon eggs—laid in Lancashire—were sent from Southampton by sea.

The fisheries department of the Ministry of Agriculture said yesterday that most of the eggs survived the sea trip, but on the islands they began to die at the rate of 1,000 a day. Only a few lived long enough to hatch, and even these little fish did not survive. The reason is not known.

## BIRTHDAYS

TODAY: Pat Boone, singer, actor, 51; William Deedes, editor, the Daily Telegraph, 72; Nelson Riddle, band-leader, arranger, 64; Gerald Scarfe, cartoonist. TOMORROW: Mark Elder, music director, English National Opera, 38; Johnny Speight, television script-writer, 65. MONDAY: Tony Curtis, actor, 60; William Douglas-Home, playwright, 73; Hale Irwin, golfer, 40; Michael Jare, director, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, 62. TUESDAY: Bob Champion,

jockey turned trainer, 37; Sir Christopher Cockerell, inventor of the Hovercraft, 73; Andrea Jaeger, tennis player, 20.

WEDNESDAY: Melna Anderson, singer, 45; Chris Finnegan, boxer, 41; David Hare, playwright, 38; Julian Hosking, ballet dancer, 32. THURSDAY: Sir Isaiah Berlin, OM, philosopher, 76; Lord Carrington, secretary-general, Nato, 65; Dame Ninette de Valois, founder of the Royal Ballet, 87. FRIDAY: Pietro Annigoni, painter, 75; James Ivory, film director, 57; Tom Jones, singer, 45; Jaime Laredo, violinist, 44;



## One European order that has to be met

Quickly, voluntarily and properly, Britain is learning the lessons of the shame and humiliation in Brussels. There have, though, been other lessons from Europe this week about the way that we conduct our affairs. These lessons have not provoked instant ministerial words or action. Last Tuesday, the Strasbourg-based European Court of Human Rights ruled against the United Kingdom's immigration policy which prevents foreign husbands from joining their wives in this country. The Strasbourg judgment raised two important issues. The first is the substantive immigration rule which discriminates between the rights of foreign wives and foreign husbands. The second, less noticed at the time but potentially much further reaching, is the court's ruling that this country must henceforward provide domestic constitutional remedies for individuals who wish to challenge delegated or administrative rules made by the government departments. European Court judgments are binding on the United Kingdom. But, in contrast to its reaction to football violence, the Government has avoided any tone of contrition in response to Strasbourg. The Home Office ministers, Mr Leon Brittan and Mr David Waddington, have been defiant, hinting that the British show will go on as much as before, with only the minimum changes to keep the UK on the right side of the law.

Nobody should be surprised at this weasel instinct. Every time that Britain has been clobbered in Strasbourg — and that is now 12 times, a higher score than any other country — the same approach has been followed. As it happens, Parliament will next week be debating a classic of this parsimonious genre. On Tuesday, the Education (Corporal Punishment) Bill reaches its House of Lords committee stage. This Bill will enable parents to choose whether their children can be exempted from corporal punishment at school. It follows three years after a Strasbourg ruling on two Scottish cases dating, if you please, from 1974 and 1976. And it is not merely the slowness of the response that this Bill embodies. It is the fact that the Bill fails to outlaw corporal punishment itself, even though the Isle of Man birching case of 1978 almost certainly showed that educational corporal punishment also contravenes the European Convention on Human Rights, and even though some 30 other cases involving school beatings are currently in the European judicial pipeline. So peers have an opportunity on Tuesday to put another televised feather in their legislative cap by transforming this grudging measure into the abolitionist bill which the government should, long ago, have introduced.

As a form of legal redress of positively Jarndyce-like proportions, Britain's current procedural relationship to the European court takes some beating. The immigration and corporal punishment examples illustrate just how unsatisfactory that system has become. Britain remains the principal defendant at Strasbourg because no steps have been taken to provide effective domestic remedies and human rights yardsticks within our legal systems. After the immigration ruling, that need is more pressing than it has ever been. The Strasbourg court has instructed Britain to bring the European Convention in from the outfield and put it in to a close catching position. The obvious and right thing for the Government to do, therefore, is to incorporate the convention into domestic law. This is a move which has often been supported — including, at various times, by such as Lord Hailsham, Mr Brittan and Sir Michael Havers. But governments have repeatedly fumbled the decision, partly because Mrs Thatcher is vehemently opposed. Today, though, the imperatives of compliance with Strasbourg give the subject fresh urgency. And with Lord Scarman's Bill incorporating the convention, the issue cannot be delayed much longer. The Government should make a virtue of necessity and accept that Europe has got it right on this one too.

## Greece at the crossroads

The Greek electorate will tomorrow pass judgment upon four years of socialist rule. After a bitterly fought campaign, the nation goes to the polls split down the middle. If Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu survives in office it will be by the narrowest of margins and, perhaps, with the support of a distinctly unregenerate Communist Party. At the level of rhetoric the Pasok (Socialist) Party is the most left wing or neutrally inclined ever to govern a nation which retains its membership both of Nato and the Common Market. And there is the rub: when you come to assess the Pasok record, when the tumult and the shouting dies away, a pragmatic Greece is still in Nato and still in the Market.

Three months ago the complaint against Mr Papandreu, both from the main opposition party, the conservative New Democracy, and from the Communist left, was that Pasok was all sound and fury. But then sound and fury signified precious little. Since when the centrist right President Karamanlis has been removed from office under dubious constitutional procedures, the government has confirmed its intention of creating great agricultural cooperatives (conservation in the ranks of EEC-subsidised peasants) and Papandreu has insisted that American bases will be closed by 1988 and that nuclear weapons, if any there be, on Greek soil will go too. The most convincing explanation for this lurch to the left is that party bureaucrats told him that his greatest danger lay with disaffected socialists moving left.

By Monday evening it will be clear whether that gamble has paid off. Papandreu continues to project Pasok as the party of "change" — the ambiguous slogan under which he swept to power in 1981. It is a safe enough bet that most Greeks recognise the need for change. The issue for debate is whether Pasok still represents that urge. On the international front — to the distress of the United States and some European governments — it probably does and the West would be well advised to accept the fact. Viewed from abroad, Pasok's foreign policy may look erratic and opportunistic. At home it remains surprisingly popular as a way of saying to the West: You don't have Greece to shove around any more. Greeks believe they have been taken for granted for half a century and their legitimate worries about Turkey ignored. A bit of boat rocking does not come amiss. Reforms in the field of health, welfare, pensions, education, civil and women's rights are welcomed and have not yet run their course. The economy in contrast, is rocky. Unemployment is up, inflation remains high and the urban proletariat is restive. Even so, economic Thatcherism, courtesy of New Democracy, is not an obviously appealing answer.

In the ultimate the election will turn on whether the marginal voter sees Papandreu as a dangerous adventurer whose heart is well to the left of centre or as a pragmatic politician with an eye on the main chance for Greece as well as for his party. Either way Greece (and the West) will be best served by a clear and uncontested result. A hung Parliament would place genuine strains upon a still shallow-rooted democracy in an area continuing volatility.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

# Rampages in the age of individualism's dead end

Sir, — It would be impossible, of course, to persuade Mrs Thatcher that she and her philosophy are the source and origin of soccer violence; but they are. Now, in the late 20th century, we live in the current dead end of the age of individualism, just as our ancestors in the 18th century lived in the corrupt dead end of the age of Moralism.

As long ago, as in 1938 in what has been described as "the most anthologised sociological article ever printed," Robert Merton, *doyen of American sociology*, wrote: "It is only when a system of cultural values exists, virtually above all else, as a set of common symbols of success for the population at large while its social structure rigorously restricts access to the approved mode of acquiring these symbols for a considerable part of the same population, that antisocial behaviour ensues on a considerable scale."

"These goals are held to transcend class lines, yet the actual organisation of society is such that there exists class differentials in the accessibility of these common success symbols. Frustration and thwarted aspiration lead to a search for avenues of escape from a culturally induced intolerable situation."

"These words were quoted in full by Ashley Montagu in *Man in Progress* (Mentor Books, 1961); and he added: "The avenue of escape is almost always the same, namely, through aggression. The object to which that aggressiveness may attach itself is culturally determined by what is rendered culturally available."

If anyone wants a name for the age to which we are now directed if we

would save any sort of decency in our social life, I would suggest "the age of Wholism." One of the linguistic disasters of our century was that Jan Smuts, in proposing the same idea in 1922, was not allowed to coin the word "Hilism" which makes it sad to have a dead word to describe a living reality. Yours Sir, Richard Ackland, College, Broadclyst, Exeter.

Sir, — Some of the comment and diatribe of politicians, journalists, and commentators on the Brussels tragedy is as sickening as the events themselves.

The most insane and stupid correlations of football and football clubs, with hooliganism continue. How can anyone sensibly blame a sport for mass violence? It is only in recent years that football, which has been a mass spectator sport for the whole of this century, has been accompanied by "football hooliganism," at least on any scale.

Whatever the precise sequence of events in Brussels, the tragedy is just one instance. Looked at as a whole, the connections between unemployment and football hooliganism are not just idle speculation.

Raman Dunphy, the former Middlesbrough and Reading Town player, pointed out 10 years ago when he asked who had created the large pool of unemployed labour in our major towns and cities? "Ten years ago Manchester, United, and Millwall in the East End of London — both areas of very high unemployment among the unskilled — particularly were synonymous with growing hooliganism."



The real hooligans, said Dunphy, are not the lunatic supporters of a humble ball game, but the politicians and industrialists whose policies result in unemployment, and the loss of identity that goes along with it.

Only a planned economy with full employment and self-esteem for everyone can solve this social problem. The platitudes of Westminster and the Government are worse than ironic: they are those of the jungle, and of very dishonest "animals" indeed. Yours sincerely, Steve Pitt, 24 The Nook, Crookesmoor, Sheffield.

Sir, — Twenty years ago, as a young football fan, I think I witnessed the end of an era.

I remember the people around me were generally men, our fathers and uncles. There was no segregation and I used to listen to and enjoy the exchanges of witty banter between working-class Brummies, Scousers, Londoners, and all sorts. Most of these blokes had fought someone, somewhere, for King and country, and they were past the stage of expressing themselves in violence.

I was standing in the Holte End of Villa Park one sunny Saturday afternoon — Park Rangers, I think — when a school friend staggered down to where we were standing. He was winning in a comical fashion. He said he'd just been grabbed by the skinheads.

My first reaction was that this must be a new and rather colourful description of the tactics. It soon became obvious, though, that skinheads were ugly young men, made uglier by the lack of hair.

During my youthful years I have been involved in several incidents of hooliganism — always at the receiving end — and must admit to being both frightened and excited. Strange.

As the years passed I watched Aston Villa go up and down the leagues with some cups, long some cups. But I didn't notice that our uncles and fathers in their flat caps and with their witty lines of chat were missing.

I still stand in the same spot where my uncle and I once chatted with a couple of Cardiff fans about the merits of each team. We didn't want to thump each other. It is sad to think that if a Cardiff fan was careless enough to voice any opinion today in that same spot on

the terraces, he would need hospital treatment. The violence in Brussels was, of course, appalling. What was much more terrifying, watching the "experts" debating on television, was the utter complacency of these people.

Groping desperately to find a scapegoat among the organisers or police in Belgium is outrageous; making noises about punishing the perpetrators is futile; what punishment for the manslaughter of 40 innocent people would Derek Hatton consider appropriate? Blaming inner-city deprivation is pathetic. On that basis we would have wiped each other out by the end of the Victorian era. Laying the blame at the feet of "one per cent" of football fans completely ducks the issue.

The truth is that as a nation we have completely failed, over at least two generations, to instill in our children the basic fundamental prerequisites for coexistence within society.

For the last few years I have lived on the countryside. The levels of ignorant, sullen slovenly, and downright animal behaviour are staggering. In some part of this city the lack of respect for fellow human beings is almost primal, and for other people's property, total.

Of course large-scale unemployment is a problem; the problem is that, on a large

scale, these people are unemployable. Of course there are endless exceptions to this. Of course one can always say that the majority of people are good.

The truth is that the majority of people keep their heads down, mind their own business, and want to get on with their lives. It is very unfashionable to show concern, or to succeed by effort where they will do, or suggest co-operation with the police in the enforcement of law and order. Mention concepts like these and one is accused, indeed feels guilty of, being "fascist."

It feels sacrilegious to suggest that this may have a lot to do with our liberal, modern approach to education. I want to know what that is wrong. I want to believe that our skilled educators know what they are about. I want to think that the destruction of the old regime was a necessary evil.

I only hope the defenders of the contemporary educational system do not attempt to tell me that the blame lies with the parents. I am almost afraid to mention that the parents of today's vandals are also the product of our comprehensive, non-compulsive, no-corporal-punishment philosophy.

It is one of the less encouraging characteristics of this country that we dislike being told that we are wrong, but in this case, our position is indefensible. At one time we were the laughing stock of Europe. They are not laughing any more.

I suggest we look long and hard at the way they have been treating things, and try to see how we have sunk so low. Yours faithfully, John Beaumont, Wirral, Merseyside.

## The delight of discovering a genius

Sir, — For a "cool look" Waldemar Januszczak's piece (arts Guardian, May 30) about the Harold Shapinsky show is unusually heated and abusive.

I have nothing to gain from trying to "force" Shapinsky into prominence. I wrote, as a journalist, to report on a founded and delightful story.

Such terms as "genius," "undiscovered genius," etc. occur nowhere in anything I wrote. I went to some lengths, in my view, not to express my own opinion but rather to report on the enthusiasm of others.

For the record, Shapinsky's work has in recent months attracted high praise from — among others — Ronald Alley, the keeper of the Tate Gallery's modern collection (Mr Januszczak's "minor official"); Norbert Lynton, Professor of Art History at Sussex University; Dean Anderson at the Smithsonian in Washington; the Ludwig Museum in Cologne and the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam; to say nothing of one of the grand old men of abstract expressionism, Motherwell himself.

It is clearly beyond my expertise to know whether Mr Januszczak is, or is not, a follower of fashion. But perhaps he will think twice before calling people careless, ignorant, opportunistic, and manipulative in future. Such pigeons have a way of coming back.

Why opinions are sacred Sir, — I am not sure that Michael Hart (Letters, May 25) understands the nature of democracy well enough to criticise the lack of understanding in others.

If he believes that a majority of students, or of anyone, after "full and lengthy debate," have the right to refuse free speech to those whose opinions that majority object to, he might as well

kill it, for example, he would favour the holding of a referendum in which, after full and lengthy debate, the nation is called on to decide the question of the forcible repatriation of blacks; a majority vote naturally deciding the issue, as is the nature of democracy.

The nature of democracy is a bit more complex than that. It lies in the willingness of that majority to deny itself absolute power, including the power to restrict certain vulnerable rights of the minority, even if wicked, especially when that minority is despised, like our fascists and racists.

If, wrote John Stuart Mill, "all mankind minus one were of the opinion and only one person were of the

ing home to roost. — Yours Salma Rashide, 17 Highbury Hill, London N5.

Sir, — Your art critic's summary of my article on Harold Shapinsky in *Time Out* is an afterthought. He produces not a single quote and distorts the entire meaning of what I wrote.

I stressed the transformation of works of art into simple commodities, attacked the gallery system, and pointed out how genuine talents were being squeezed by the market.

The whole point about the discovery is that he was bypassed by the market for 40 years. Any journalist, regardless of his/her art credentials — would find such a story fascinating.

I like Shapinsky's work. I think some of it is as good as that of the abstract expressionist masters. But I am

happily prepared to admit that my eyes are not as experienced viewers as those of professional critics and historians. Your critic is entitled to his opinions, of course, but many others just as qualified dispute his judgment.

In such cases, surely, the best solution is for people to decide for themselves whether the promotion of Shapinsky is justified or not. Hell hath no fury like an art critic, surprised by the success of a painter he has written off. The *Guardian* should at least be sure that the photograph of a painting is printed the right way up: a courtesy you did not extend to Shapinsky. — Yours etc, Tariq Ali, London N8.

Sir, — Contrary to Waldemar Januszczak's allegations, I did not set out to discover any "undiscovered genius"

when in the US last September I had been invited to give some lectures at Kansas State University, and met David Shapinsky, Harold Shapinsky's son, at a party in Chicago.

I saw some originals and some slides in David's flat in Chicago. I decided to borrow money and get to New York. I met Harold Shapinsky, saw some more originals, and collected 54 slides of his work.

I felt I had seen the work of a great painter. I was about to write an article and "art criticism" he would have taken time to contact me and get some more information. Instead he refused to print. And he should know that Ronald Alley is keeper of the Tate's modern collection and not a minor official.

The story of the art dealer who tried to tempt me into selling Shapinsky's entire work for \$100,000, he is 34 plus and not 25, and the price is not £100,000 per painting. He wanted to make a deal involving a couple of million pounds. I refused because I am neither a "cowboy" nor a "get-rich-quick" merchant.

And why does Mr Januszczak grudge me my percentage from Shapinsky's income? Does he write free for the *Guardian*? — Yours sincerely, Kumar Ramachander, University of Agricultural Studies, Bangalore.

twisting the Falklands facts

Sir, — Eric Ogden of the Falkland Islands Committee writes (Letters, May 25) that I stated in my article that his "committee has little support in the islands."

In fact I wrote that "few give wholehearted support to their own pressure group, the Falkland Islands Committee. Lack of confidence at every turn." There is a subtle difference.

Mr Ogden, on radio in the Falklands, has described the South Atlantic Council as a "pro-Argentine lobby." Such inaccuracies would seem to be characteristic. He reports that I lectured islanders. Unlike Mr Ogden, a former MP, I did not hold public meetings or advocate a particular solution for the Anglo-Argentine dispute.

The Times (May 15), after the airport opening, described Mr Ogden as one "who is adept at playing patriotism to the gallery." Inaccurate stories from Stanley about statements by George Foulkes MP were followed by apologies to him from Rothery, a fellow MP and the Prime Minister.

Mr Foulkes did not attend Eric Ogden's rally in the

town hall, but he did meet Ogden for a breakfast discussion. The *Guardian* correspondent wrote (May 15) that islanders were impressed by his "reasonable manner and readiness to listen and argue."

It is to be hoped that the spate of inaccurate reporting from Stanley and the lobby will cease. The majority of islanders are doubtless dismayed by such poor publicity. It is regrettable that Mr Ogden comments upon none of the constructive suggestions in a long article, but merely picks up a point relating to himself: a question of wounded vanity perhaps. — Yours sincerely, (Dr) Elaine M. Low, The City University, London, EC1.

Miscellany at large

Sir, — John Torode's Working Brief (May 29) sums up the dangers to democracy of the Government's proposals to control "static demonstrations." A practical example of possible things to come was provided for us in North Devon two weeks ago. I and six other local people, who were allowed to do so for 15 minutes until a police inspector appeared who removed us to an enclosure up the road. We were told that we were being held because it was felt our demonstration would have led to a breach of the peace.

It was evident that we were not a mass picket, we showed no signs of violence, and we were not football club supporters, and yet we

were denied what we had thought was our democratic right to protest. — Yours faithfully, Peter Hame, Braunton, North Devon.

Sir, — Overheard in a garden centre from a customer choosing rose bushes: "And I'll have a Mrs Thatcher please." Assistant: "Calling to lad amongst plants: 'Another T. B. W. John.'" Customer: "Actually I said I wanted Mrs Thatcher." Assistant: "Yes. 'A rose would smell sweeter...'" Jean Lane, Norwich.

Sir, — Having read the advertisement in the *Guardian* of May 29 for a chair in economics at the "University of Sterling" (sic), I can't help wondering if the post carries a teaching exchange agreement with the nearby Dollar Academy. — Yours (Dr) A.F. Armitage, Edinburgh.

All above board

Sir, — One could admire the cheek, which Charles Smith (Letters, May 25) maintains his allegations about the way in which A-level grades are awarded only he was not causing so much misplaced alarm.

He refers to my description of the procedure as "belated A-level secretary's joint Matriculation Board" having both general responsibility for GCE examinations as a whole and direct involvement in the A-level awarding meetings. Since there can be no doubt about my knowledge of what goes on in Mr Smith's accusing me of deliberate deceptions.

In commenting on the consistency of the levels of grade awards from year to year, fails to recognise that over-all standards of performance can be expected to remain stable in the short term. Any subject with several thousand candidates who are the younger brothers and sisters of the previous year's candidates, who come from the same thousand or so schools, and have been taught by largely the same teachers, will show fluctuations can and do take place in individual schools or over several years, but it is entirely understandable that short-term variations in the total entry are slight.

That the boards are not awarding grades to set proportions of candidates can be seen in the substantial variations between subjects, which reflect the different standards of performance in them. For example, in 1984 the JMB awarded grades A or B to 31.4 per cent of candidates in German, and only 11.4 in sociology. How can Mr Smith maintain in the face of such figures that the boards apply fixed percentages, irrespective of the quality of performance?

He goes on to make a second allegation directly contrary to the first: because the numbers of university places have been held back, the boards have deliberately reduced awards in order to restrict the number of candidates qualifying for entry. Even he can't have it both ways.

As far as general and public accountability are concerned, is Charles Smith unaware that the Secondary Examinations Council is investigating the A-level grading system (instigated quite deliberately by the JMB, as a matter of interest). Is he also unaware that in a board of all policy decisions are taken by committees which contain majorities of practising teachers nominated by the main teachers' organisations?

Method of assessment rests with them, as does responsibility for scrutinising and monitoring each year's examinations.

The JMB has allowed the television and the press full access to its examining and awarding procedures, an unequivocal record of serious and informed reporting on educational matters.

I can affirm now that all the board's records for the A-level examination in 1984 and the preceding years, from the initial marking to the award of grades, are open to immediate detailed inspection by any of the *Guardian's* established educational correspondents. The JMB has nothing to hide and nothing to fear from scrutiny. — Yours faithfully, Colin Victorian, Joint Matriculation Board, Manchester.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

LLANBERIS: If you have ever visited the National Museum of Wales you will know that it occupies a splendid edifice in Cardiff. What you may not know is that the museum is also very much alive up here in the north. Since the local slate quarries were closed Llanberis, despite its wicked climate, has become increasingly a centre for tourism, interpretive centres, and industrial archaeology. For tourists the star exhibit is Snowdon. For interpretation the Mecca is the Welsh Environmental Gallery, an out-

station of the National Museum, housed in a magnificent new building near the lake. Here local history and ecology with many other matters are very effectively displayed. I particularly enjoyed the rock garden with its many labelled plants: a rare chance of seeing some of Snowdon's alpine world without having to climb 3,000 feet. Then just across the lake is another noble effort by the same authority: the Wyfelen slate museum where you can learn all you need to know about this industry which for 150 years was the backbone of life for thousands of people. You can

see the machinery and the tools and the slate they produced. And you can learn about the lives of the workers, their culture, their joys, their sorrows, and the countless accidents, illnesses, and industrial troubles to which they were pitilessly exposed. Then you can go off up the vast quarries and see where the hardest and most dangerous work was done. Go on foot up the trails, or do it in grand style by official Land Rover safari. Either way you will have superb views over lake and mountains. The only thing you will need is the sun to shine.

WILLIAM CONDRY.



# WEEKEND SPORT

## A ban that was born in the Seventies

David Lacey finds logic and courage in the FA's action

THE decision of the Football Association to withdraw English clubs from Europe next season is the saddest logical conclusion to more than a decade of violence by the hooligans abroad. The tragedy is that it took the deaths of 33 people in Brussels on Wednesday night to bring about the inevitable.

We should all have seen it coming when Glasgow Rangers' supporters fought with the Barcelona riot police after their team had beaten Moscow Dynamo in the 1972 Cup-Winners' Cup final, when Leeds United fans tore up plastic seating in Paris during the 1975 Champions Cup final to hurt at the CRS and when England followers went on various rampages in Luxembourg, Basle, Turin and elsewhere.

At one time or another violent groups from the large English communities had been involved in violence on the Continent whether purporting to support Tottenham, Manchester United, or whoever. The city of Liverpool was the last to become involved and clearly the FA felt that if even Anfield supporters could not avoid trouble then a ban had to be called.

As Hans Bangerter, secretary of

UEFA said, it was clear that the English football authorities no longer had the situation under control. The FA's decision has saved the European Football Union the trouble of kicking out the English clubs themselves.

Of course, the ban is less than fair to most clubs and their supporters who had nothing to do with the Brussels disaster and whose own records in Europe are blameless. Teams such as Ipswich and Watford have played in the European competitions and been praised for the behaviour of their supporters. This especially applies to Everton, whose fans poured into Rotterdam for the Cup-Winners' Cup final just over a fortnight ago and drank a considerable amount but still managed to mix amicably with both the Dutch police and rival Rapid Vienna supporters.

Indeed, the stark contrast between Rotterdam and Brussels, when the English supporters involved were distinguishable only by their colours

and not their actions, ask serious questions about the conduct of the English police.

However, the FA have had to consider the wider issue, as they put it, of the country's reputation. The horrific pictures shown across the world on Wednesday night made it imperative that Bert Millichip, chairman of the FA, and Ted Croker, the secretary, finalised their own attitude before they saw Mrs Thatcher. One of the encouraging aspects of this unhappy affair is that at last English football had the courage to take the decision for itself without leaving it to others.

It is true, as the FA points out, that the financial loss stemming from one year's absence from Europe will be considerable for the clubs concerned. Quite apart from the gate receipts there is the income from television and sponsors.

When sponsorship deals are made with a large football club, the firms do so on the assumption that their prod-

uct will receive generous television exposure at home and abroad. The events of the last few days are bound to persuade many potential sponsors to put their money elsewhere.

However, these cannot be considered arguments against the FA's decision. The financial implications are far outweighed by the greatest injustice of all, which is that 33 people went happily to watch a football match in the Heysel Stadium and never came out alive.

For a long time now the football authorities have been urging the Government to take away the passports of fans who cause trouble in other countries. But whenever this has been mentioned, it has been rejected on the grounds that it would infringe civil liberties.

Now that the greatest civil right of all, namely the right to live, has been crushed, the FA have taken the shortest and most obvious step.

This can only be the beginning. If

there are further outbreaks of hooliganism on English grounds next season to compare with the riots seen as Chelsea and Luton earlier this year, then the FA will surely have no alternative but to extend the European ban.

It seems that following Brussels, Parliament will hasten through legislation which will ban alcohol at football stadiums and on trains and buses travelling to the games. This, combined with the searching inquiries into the safety of grounds after the Bradford fire disaster, means that the 1985-86 season will see English football facing its most difficult struggle to survive.

Even here in Mexico City, the repercussions are still reverberating. It seems highly unlikely now that England's match against Italy in the Aztec Stadium on Thursday will be called off, although there has been pressure on the Italians from home to withdraw.

For two England players, Ray Wilkins and Mark Hateley, there is the

unpleasant prospect of having to fly back to Italy after England have played Mexico on June 9. They are both due to play for Milan against Juventus in the first leg of an Italian Cup quarter-final on June 12, with the second leg in Turin a week later.

It is understood that Italian feelings are so strong after Brussels that people are even suggesting all English players should be barred from Italian football. This is illogical, of course, but in the light of Wednesday's tragedy, understandable.

On Wednesday morning in Brussels an Italian journalist spoke long and enthusiastically about British football, recalling the likes of Charles Law and Baker who, he said, always had a special place in his country's soccer. Italian fans have been watching English League games regularly on television and there is a particularly enthusiastic following for our football in Turin.

This makes Wednesday's tragedy all the more sad. An awful lot of bridges are going to have to be rebuilt and it is going to be a long time before Anglo-Italian football relationships are restored.

W. J. Weatherby on the WBA featherweight champion Eusebio Pedroza

## Panama's lord of the rings

TITLE fights far away between non-Americans are seldom televised live in the United States. The ABC network's decision to cover the Eusebio Pedroza-Barry McGuigan battle for the WBA featherweight title in London next Saturday is proof of the Americans' great interest in both fighters.

Pedroza, from Panama City, Roberto Duran's home town, has been a revered old man for several years as much admired now as Duran was in his heyday, but McGuigan was not taken very seriously as a challenger until he recently beat Juan LaPorte, the temperamental but much respected former WBC champion. Since McGuigan both outpunched and outboxed LaPorte, even Pedroza's most loyal fans have had to concede that McGuigan has a chance of beating the ageing champion, who nearly lost to LaPorte in a tough, bruising, sometimes dirty fight.

Born on March 2, 1953 in the Panama City ghetto of Maranon, Pedroza shined shoes and sold newspapers in the street as a young boy and credits his hero, Ismael Laguna, the former world lightweight champion, with first taking him to a boxing gym when he was eight. Pedroza turned professional as a bantamweight in 1973, and three years later lost a title fight against the champion, Alfonso Zamora.

Pedroza found that dieting his 5ft 9in tall body down to 118lb was weakening him (as making the 126lb limit is now doing) so he turned featherweight, and hasn't lost since. He won the championship on April 3, 1978 by beating Cecilio Lastra so badly in front of 12,000 home-town fans in Panama

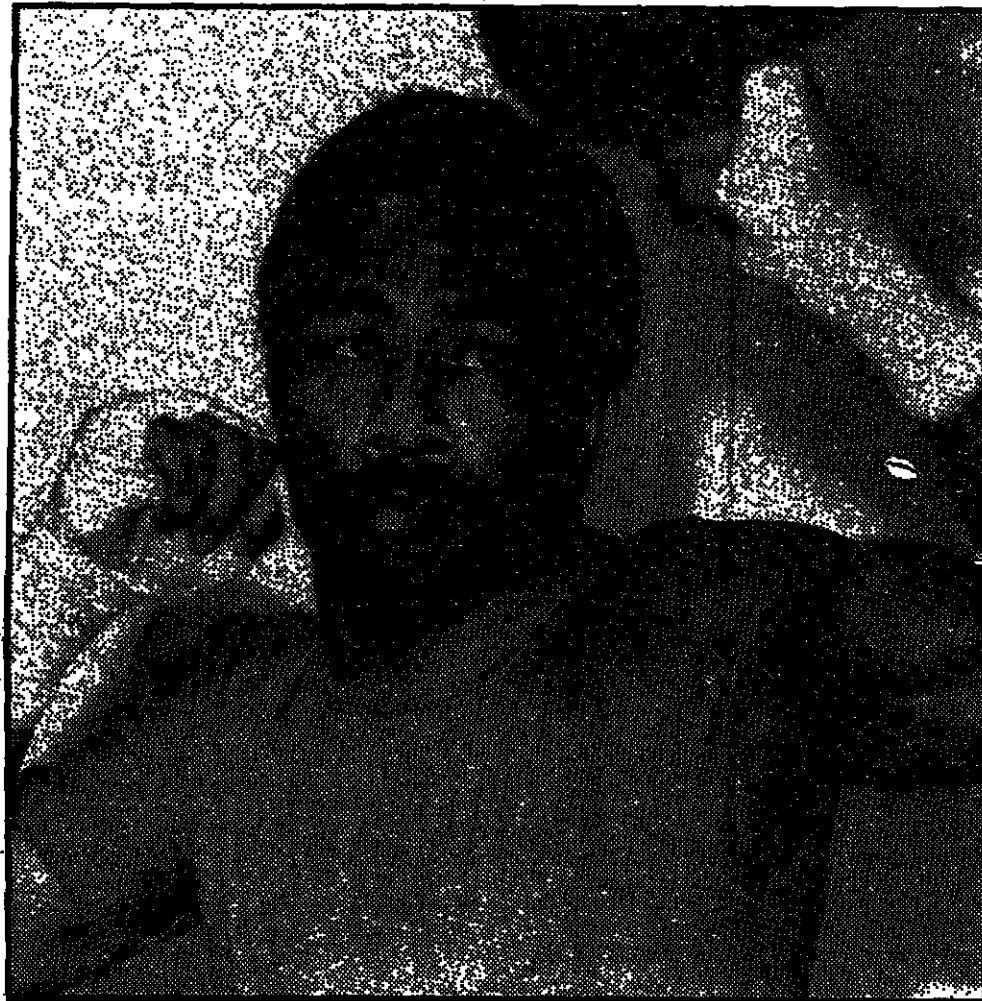
City that the referee stopped the fight in round 13. He defended his title twice that year and 11 times in the next three years, when only two challengers lasted the 15 rounds.

Pedroza became one of the most travelled champions since Muhammad Ali, defending his title in Tokyo, Houston, Caracas, Seoul and New Jersey. He proved he had a strong chin by going down and getting up to win more than once. He demonstrated a powerful right that can knock an opponent out with one punch if that opponent doesn't possess a similarly strong chin.

Pedroza's admirers say he has learned all the tricks of survival through sheer experience, while his opponent call him an expert at elbowing, butting, rabbit punching, low blows and dirty fighting in general. "You're a pro. You fight to win and don't cry when you lose," Pedroza once said, referring to these criticisms.

Pedroza is undefeated as a featherweight, but in his last title defence, his nineteenth, against fellow-Panamanian Jorge Lujan, (a former world bantamweight champion), he kept getting hit with solid rights, and his stamina over 15 rounds looked suspect. At 30 he is certainly slower and less strong than he used to be, perhaps because of his problems making the weight limit.

If he loses to McGuigan, there may not be a rematch, because Pedroza has talked of becoming a junior lightweight and fighting Rocky Lockridge, the former WBA champion, whom he has twice defeated over 15 rounds, at featherweight. Or he could stage a battle of



THE MAN MCGUIGAN HAS TO BEAT: Pedroza defends his title in London next Saturday

the old masters by challenging Wilfredo Gomez, who won the championship from Lockridge on a controversial decision.

Pedroza and McGuigan have both fought the tough Dominican Jose Caba: Pedroza beat him over 15 rounds, and McGuigan knocked him out in seven. Several American matchmakers who don't usually take European fighters seriously as top contenders, quote the Caba fight as proof that McGuigan has the non-stop punching power, confidence, skill and equally important — a strong enough chin to be a genuine contender.

But until the LaPorte fight, some of them doubted that McGuigan yet had the experience and ring cunning to cope with Pedroza. The veteran observer Gus D'Amato, Floyd Patterson's old manager, questioned whether McGuigan had suf-

ficient physical strength or skill in slipping punches, but was otherwise very favourably impressed.

Although Pedroza has achieved 23 knock-outs in 33 fights, his punching power depends on a cumulative effect rather than one devastating blow. In his last fight, Lujan took all his best punches and went down only once, in the fourteenth round, before getting up to win the last round.

Many professional American gamblers are putting their money on McGuigan because they think the ageing Pedroza is ready to be taken at least as a featherweight — by a strong puncher who can withstand his attacks and ring sickness, and outlast him. In McGuigan's favour are Pedroza's recent weight problems and also the fact that the fight is before a home crowd, which can affect even a veteran like

Pedroza. Since the Hagler-Minter fight, British boxing crowds have a bad reputation for violence, and that also can affect a visiting fighter's attitude and concentration.

McGuigan will have to be wary of Pedroza's roughhouse tactics if the champion feels he is losing. Like many Panamanian and Mexican fighters brought up in a rougher tradition, Pedroza can give a fair imitation of a street-fighter if he becomes desperate.

As British rules are stricter than those in other countries Pedroza has fought in, the British promoter should give him a crash course in the local etiquette as soon as he arrives, rather than waiting until fight time. It would be a disappointing end to a potentially great fight, and to a fine champion's seven-year reign, if Pedroza lost his title by being disqualified.

## The Kid who grew to conquer England

Steve Cauthen rides the favourite in Wednesday's Derby. Chris Hawkins looks at the champion jockey's outstanding strike rate

JOHN BANKS, a bookmaker, once said that betting shops were a "house to print money"; the punters, of course, were paying. But now the punters are praising their own, courtesy of Steve Cauthen and Henry Cecil. The "glorious uncertainty" of the turf is no more: horses trained by Cecil and ridden by Cauthen keep winning.

It is a phenomenon almost unknown here since the per-war days of Darling and Richards, but it has happened more recently in the States — only eight years ago, in fact, when as a precocious 17-year-old, Cauthen, nicknamed The Kid, rode 457 winners in his first season as a jockey, won over \$6 million in purse money and captured the US Triple Crown on a horse called Affirmed. The horse-players couldn't believe their luck.



CECIL: gave Cauthen his chance in place of Piggott

Not surprisingly, Cauthen couldn't keep it up. He was still good, but increasing weight restricted his opportunities and, having conquered, he moved on, coming to England in 1979. The English, still characteristically believing they had no peers, were unimpressed. In his first season Cauthen rode only 52 winners. "Not a patch on Lester," said the know-alls.

So The Kid did have plenty to learn. The undulating, curiously-cambered, open English grass-courses were hardly akin to the tight, left-handed dirt-tracks in the States. Cauthen had trouble in keeping horses balanced and running straight, and the cat-and-mouse tactics of English jockeys were not what he was used to.

But he learned. In his second season, he rode 61 winners, in his third 87, and in his fourth 107. Last season he was champion jockey with 130 winners, and at the end of the year he was offered the plum job in English racing, riding as number one jockey to Newmarket trainer Henry Cecil, whose Warren Place stables house over 180 of the choicest thoroughbreds. The man he replaced was Lester Piggott.

Since the beginning of this season John Whitley of Computer Racing Form has calculated Cauthen's strike rate on Cecil horses at 46.37 per cent. Cauthen has had 69 rides with 32 winners and 26 places, and has won £302,226 in prize money for the stable.

These are the statistics of success, but what is it about Cauthen that makes him so good? Firstly, he's a natural; his father, Tex, was a blacksmith and a pony trainer, while his mother, Myra, is the daughter of a trainer. Steve was riding ponies when he was two. He grew up in Walton, Kentucky — a remote place.

In the early stages of a race Cauthen concentrates on keeping still and balanced, keeping his seat in the saddle, and then, as the race unfolds, almost imperceptibly, he asks for more effort, letting out a little more rein. Then he begins to push and kick, and finally, if necessary, he whips the whip.

There is, however, in the Cauthen British, hard rhythmic hitting with either hand. And all the time the horse runs straight, so vital when it comes down to heads and necks.

If you watch him closely on the favourite Slip Anchor in the Derby at Epsom on Wednesday, you will see all this — the horse-players dream come true. And with a bit of luck the punters will have printed a few million more.

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CAUTHEN: fast learner

## From Botswana to Brazil, golfers are driving for Royal Dornoch

David Davies on the venue of the 90th Amateur Championship, a remote and daunting course where golf has been played since 1610

ROYAL DORNOCH is 58 degrees north of the Equator. Seventy miles north of Inverness, 158 miles north of Edinburgh and 570 miles north of London. It is the most northerly first-class golf course in the world and it really is remote.

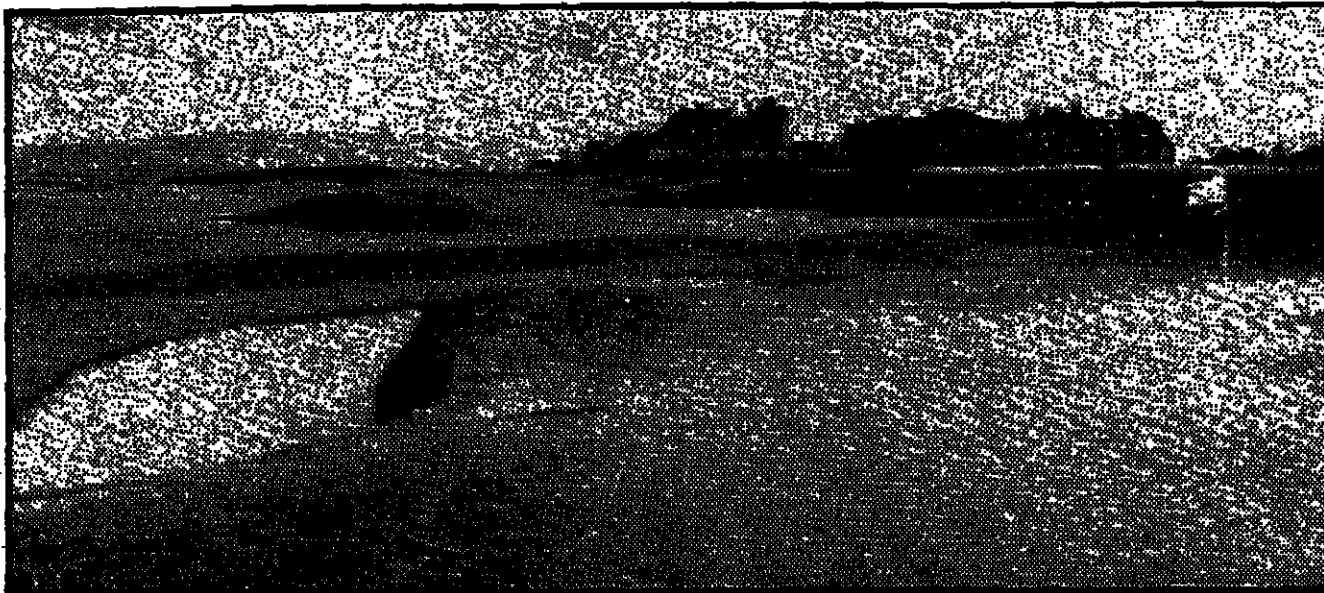
It takes a long time to get to Dornoch. When last I played there I partnered an American who had flown into London, down to Edinburgh, down to Dornoch, and from there 10 hours. I told him that he should be grateful that he had not had to fly the planes himself — it had taken me 10 hours to get to Dornoch, driving every last dragging inch of the way from Birmingham.

Next week 288 golfers, from all over the world, survivors from a record entry of 456, will get themselves to the 90th Royal Dornoch for the Amateur Championship. They will

come from as far away as Australia and Brazil. From Botswana and South Africa, and they will discover, in one of the oldest and most beautiful golfing settings in the world, a very different championship from the first, held 100 years ago at the Royal Liverpool club, Hoylake.

On that occasion, in 1885, the organisers found themselves with three semi-finalists and the winner, Allan Fullerton McFie, of St Andrews, had a bye into the final. It came about because in match play in those days it was not uncommon for the participants in a halved match to both go forward into the next round.

This happened to McFie in the first round and both he and William Doleman of Glasgow went into the second round. McFie won, but when he got into the fourth round he again halved his match, this time against



TEE FOR TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHT: The desolate reaches of Royal Dornoch prepare for a global invasion

W. M. de Zoete of Royal Blackheath. They had to play again, and finished all square once more. So they played yet again, and McFie managed to win on the 18th green.

By this time, the other semi-final had been played, Horace Hutchinson beating John Ball junior and McFie, although with a theoretical bye into the final, had actually played six matches to his opponent's four. He won 7 and 6, to become the first winner of the Amateur Championship.

Dornoch came into being long before the Championship began. Golf was played there in 1610, the club itself was formed in 1877 and Old Tom Morris himself was brought up from St Andrews in 1838 to make a full 18 holes. The layout is, basically, the same now as then, for Old Tom was delighted with what he saw. And what

golfer would not be? Dornoch is classic linksland, an amalgam of heather and gorse, winds and dunes, running down to the Dornoch Firth, absolutely useless for anything else, but absolutely perfect for golf. The place has brought inspiration to many, not least

Donald James Ross, Dornoch born and bred. He was professional and greenkeeper at the club from 1895 to 1898 before he left to become, in effect, the founding father of American golf. He designed 600 or more golf courses on that continent from the time that he landed in Boston with a mere two dollars in his pocket.

Herbert Warren Wind, the American golf writer and historian, says of him: "He was undoubtedly responsible for more fine golf courses than any other designer." In the last edition of "The 100 Greatest Golf Courses" by the magazine Golf Digest, Ross was the only architect with two courses in the top 10 and he had six in the top 50, more than anyone else. His masterpieces are Seminole, Florida (of which Ben Hogan once said that it had all the features he desired for his perfect golf course), Pinehurst No. 2 and Oakland Hills, Detroit where, in tribute to his enduring creativity, the US Open Championship will be played in 12 days time.

Donald Grant, another Dornoch man, in his book about Ross, finds it no surprise that the young man he knew and played with at

Dornoch, should build great golf courses in America. What he says in effect could fall having been "greeted by the morning glory of sunrise over the North Sea away to the eastern horizon, throwing gleams of sunlight on Strule Hill in the west and on the more distant peaks of Carn Chunnag and Cairn Bhren, on the western skyline."

"Standing there, Donald would drink in the full awareness of Dornoch as home and as heritage; would look north-east to the nearer hills ranging away, peak after peak to the culminating boldness of the Ork of Caithness, 40 miles away, bowing steeply down to the North Sea at the horizon. Unforgettable Dornoch vistas with the sea, changing morning colours upon land and sea and sky."

Dornoch is a place of golfing pilgrimage and if I learned one thing from mine, it is that it needs a week or more to approach the course in all its conditions. Ultimately, two people out of the original 288 will have that chance this coming week, playing in a place and in a Championship that is the very essence of the game of golf.



# WEEKEND SPORT: TWO

## ROUND-UP

### Smiths pound Derby attack

#### CRICKET

HAMPSHIRE went to the top of the Britannia County Championship table with a magnificent four-wicket win over Derbyshire at Basingstoke yesterday.

Robin Smith scored a career-best 140 not out as Hampshire set 379 in 79 overs, achieving the daunting target with an over to spare. Smith, South African born but newly qualified for England, struck four sixes and 13 fours as Hampshire recorded their third consecutive win.

There was an explosive finish — Hampshire needed 47 from the last five overs, and 28 from the final three, but Smith provided the perfect finish to their efforts with two straight sixes off Geoff Miller and another off Dallas Mair to carry them through.

Sussex beat Glamorgan at Hove by nine wickets, successfully chasing a target of 203 off 41 overs. Allan Green, scored his first century in the winning run, came with only 11 balls to spare.

Bowled out for only 58 in their first innings, Glamorgan fought back magnificently in the second, with Henderson and Sutcliffe finishing 221, each hitting a century.

Paul Fitzpatrick at Trent Bridge

### Masterly Butcher frustrates Notts

Clive Rice gave Nottinghamshire two sessions in which to bowl out Leicestershire at Trent Bridge yesterday, and it proved not to be enough. There were men clustered around the bat for large parts of the innings, but Leicestershire achieved the draw with only one run to spare. Nottinghamshire were in business again, and they were helped by lapses in concentration from Glamorgan, who gave such a charge, missed, and was bowled out by Clive Rice, who heaved a cross-batted at yesterday when he allowed the Nottinghamshire second innings to continue until lunch. Randall battled freely enough, but Birch spent 21 overs compiling 18 laboured runs when time was of the essence.

Leicestershire were thus left to score 298 runs to win in a minimum of 88 overs; never a likely possibility without Gower and Bailey. They were, however, given their second 50 start by Balderson, who was out for 149 in the morning between Clinton and Needham.

But the day was eventually saved by an unfinished stand of 180 in 144 minutes between Lynch, not out with glorious 144, and Jack Richards, who having arrived when Surrey were still three runs behind, stayed to score 44.

Sandwiched between those two sizeable associations was a most eerie collapse, and four wickets were lost for 58 runs during 22 overs and 56 minutes.

Surrey resumed their innings in the morning at 19 for one, against a depressing background of injuries. Mowbray while performing the duty of night-watchman on Thursday, had had his wrist fractured by a blow from Williams. He will be out of the game for five weeks, thus adding to Surrey's desperate shortage of bowling.

Martin Searby at Headingley

### Somerset draw back

The declaration required Somerset to make 350 in what turned out to be an overcast day, who could not bowl, and fear of Richards, who has been known to warty attacks of greater strength and depth.

In the event, the West Indians' threat was short-lived, though potent enough to worry Yorkshire as he made a powerful half-century from only 51 deliveries.

Henderson's 111, included 17 fours, while Ontong batted for 245 minutes, hitting 21 boundaries. He showed their brave example, although his task was to stay "re and use up as much time as possible. He was last out at 447 with a determined 42 spread over 30 overs.

Mendis and Green began the Sussex victory charge in businesslike fashion with 41 off the first five overs, and Mendis completed a half-century in 55 minutes.

The openers were finally parted at 136 in the 29th over, and there were a dozen fours in Mendis's 70; but it was Green who reached the first century of his career, exactly 100 not out, which included 12 fours and one six. Fifty-five runs were needed off the last 10 overs, and Green and Parker scored them belligerently.

Warwickshire came close to scoring the 342 they needed to beat Northamptonshire at Northampton, they finished at 320 for six as the West Indies spinner Roger Harper put the brakes on.

Warwickshire seemed to have no chance at 30 for three, but Dennis Amis and Geoff Humpage added 232 in a fourth-wicket stand lasting only 155 minutes. Amis scored 140, with a six and 18 fours, and Humpage finished with 123 not out.

That chance was removed immediately after the interval. Whitaker was unable to cope with a delivery from Hadlee which the New Zealander banged in harder than most, and Butcher's second high-class innings came to an end soon afterwards when he got himself into a tangle on the back foot against Hemmings.

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### Coast to coast outrage

#### John Samuel in Vancouver on the North American reaction to the Brussels tragedy

"IMPROVE your soccer skills. Come to our summer camps." The breakfast-time advertisement on Vancouver television could not have been more miserably timed as the combined weight of CBC, CTV, ABC, NBC and CBS shot and re-shot the shattering scenes from Brussels, the martyr faces of the dead, the political reaction of London and Rome.

Social psychologists and commentators, some English, by satellite, poured over reasons and consequences. The English soccer fan abroad was no longer a Europhobe. He was a world thug.

Vancouver, it is said, is more British than the British. It was not a comfortable image once the news broke. You wanted to disguise your English accent in the hotel lobbies and lifts. Vancouver and the north-west US is soccer's most powerful enclave in North America. The Vancouver Whitecaps were the major force of the North American Soccer League before it folded last year.

The League did not break up for lack of grassroots popularity. Soccer, recreationally, is one of the leading sports of North America. Because it is a non-contact sport by American pro-football standards, and played well by young women, it has been the national tournament, there is shocked incredulity at the Brussels scene.

The story made front-page news even in the Wall Street Journal, the lead in the Seattle Post-Intelligence and the Vancouver Sun.

Jim Lawton, a former Daily Express columnist and Canada's leading syndicated sportswriter, was putting together a verbal picture of the British soccer hooligan for his column. "The inevitable has happened, and I'm saying it's part political.

"There's a whole disenfranchised section of society due to neglect. The fan is 19 years old, his dad perhaps a docker, shipbuilder or miner who hasn't worked in a while, he's a pariah and he's part of a tribe of Parisians working off their aggression in soccer. He wears cheap denim summer and winter, he's a monster or a victim.

"The English comprehensive is probably three times better behaved than a suburban Vancouver school but in North America the sports stadium is still a preserve of old values whatever mugging goes on round the corner.

"In Britain, it seems the reverse. Remember when we covered Spurs and Feyenoord in Rotterdam and Bill Nicholson went on the loudspeakers to tell them: 'You're bringing shame to England.' That was the start of it." Nicholson is certainly right, lost his daughter in the street melee. A man of disciplined values, Nicholson never again had the same appetite for managing, and perhaps even the game.

Tony Walters, Canada's national coach, capped five times for England and Liverpool's youth coach in the seventies, was more saddened than most. To people he it is incomprehensible. This can't relate to it. And it's not only British, or Britain in Europe. All the violence at the World Cup games between China and Hong Kong was widely reported.

"In their ignorance they are right. It's a social and economic problem. In England no-one has addressed the problem in a determined way. We've been too soft, hiding people over and then seeing it grow to tragic proportions. Of course, there's a lot more to it but, one way or another, soccer just has to go on playing.

"I loved Liverpool. It was my greatest soccer experience. The Liverpool fan in the seventies was naughty, if you like, but nice. He valued his reputation. There was applause for the opposition.

"Over here, most of the violence is on the field, which I think is better. It's just more civilized to go to a stadium. There's no hassle parking, the climate is good. The people who run it look to the best times for fans to come. They know sport will only thrive if the fans enjoy it. They don't want to come and cheer or be threatened. In England, after I left Plymouth, I wouldn't take my kid to a soccer match. It was that bad just going from the car park into the ground."

Walters sees soccer as a game of major growth in Canada whatever the spectacle of British or other violence. Canada can well qualify for next year's World Cup.

Peter Chapman reports from Mexico City

### Robson's winning PR debut

#### SOCCER

ENGLAND'S manager, Bobby Robson, showing some deft touches yesterday rode the storm of his first face-to-face encounter with the notoriously sensitive Mexican press — but only just.

With tempers frayed over Wednesday night's tragedy in Brussels, one reporter from the Mexican government news agency threatened, at one stage, to walk out of the press conference. Robson's response of "let him go" was fortunately lost amid the further activity and splutters from Robson's assistants and British Embassy staff nearby.

England's tour is in advance of next year's World

Cup finals when diplomacy will count for a lot. Yesterday Robson was widely believed to have put up a good show. "He's a very good politician," said one local newswoman as Robson made possibly his third reference to what a fine place Mexico was.

"You have beautiful cities, perfect pitches, the ideal site for a World Cup," added Robson in a burst of purple prose that in 1970 would have had Sir Alf Ramsey choking on his words. But, as in 1970 — when the Mexican media managed to whip up public opinion almost entirely against England — they gave notice that they can still be a tough bunch.

"Do we have to fear more from the England team, or the England fans?" said the government's newshound, enjoying a day off from the dog-like obedience expected of him when dealing with Mexican officialdom.

Robson, who usually looks down at the ground and counts to 100 before answering most questions, this time let it run to 1,000. "We hope," he said after an age, "to be judged on our technical performance and not on the violent actions of a tiny minority."

This was good enough, though the walkout threat came when he said that the FA, not the England party, was the best body to ask further about the fans in the wake of the Brussels disaster. He finally relented but was forced on to an awkward track in claiming that there would be no, "I repeat, no, incident involving English supporters should his team qualify for Mexico next year."

Robson was possibly at his best when praising Mexico, "a country we love," rather than when defending England. He sensed a real winner in the subject of this week's Mexican Cup Final and said he had been highly impressed by the standard of the game. "You have players who would be a danger to anyone in the world," he said.

But could he name any of them, asked one local. "No," said Robson though immediately wriggling well out of a difficult moment and winning laughter from the gallery. "They were so fast I couldn't see the numbers on their backs." Nice one, Bob. Lincoln's manager, Colin Murphy, yesterday left the club by mutual consent. Murphy, 41, had been in charge of the Third Division club since 1978 after being Derby manager.

David Irvine reports on the French Championships

### Noah misses and hits

#### TENNIS

Next to Michel Platini, no one in French sport has greater crowd appeal than Yannick Noah. Yesterday, in the French Championships, Noah missed the equivalent of an open goal in the World Cup and got away with it. What might have been a day of mourning ended in celebration when the 1983 hero of Paris profited from an appalling lineament error.

One moment Noah was on the brink of defeat; the next he had won the last 10 points to beat Jose-Luis Clerc 6-1, 6-7, 6-4, 6-5 after four hours and 23 minutes.

In the first set Noah, after being just two points from going out, squatted to smash away a short lob by his Argentinian opponent and appeared to be paying dearly when the ball landed six inches out. To everyone's astonishment the ball was called good. Noah himself was screened by the net post and could not see. But he did the gentlemanly thing by offering Clerc, when he made his protest, to play the point again.

But the decision stood. At the moment the contest died. Clerc's concentration evaporated instantly in a match that until this sad hiatus had been another day-court classic.

But Noah should never have been in danger. Though he played a poor tie-break to lose the second set, he had chances on each of Clerc's service games in the fourth and three break points in the opening game of the fifth.

Clerc fought doggedly and was contented when he would have won. That call could well have changed my life," he said bitterly. "To have beaten Yannick here would have meant far more than beating him anywhere else."

Patrick Flodrops, the umpire, refused Clerc's request for the linesman to step out and look at the mark. This may cost Flodrops his place in the chair. The case will be considered today and it was significant that Ken Ferra, the tournament supervisor, said the incident underlined the need for professional officials.

Inspired, no doubt, by Noah's escape, the French No.



CELEBRATION TIME... after Yannick Noah took the last 70 points for victory

2 Henri Leconte took over centre stage to produce the day's chief upset, a 6-3, 6-4, 6-4 victory over the fifth seed and fellow-left-hander Andres Gomez.

Leconte will now challenge Noah for a place in the quarter-finals and, on form, anything could happen when they meet tomorrow. Gomez caught Leconte in commanding mood, serving and volleying brilliantly.

Wilder struggled on an outside court to overcome Spain's Emilio Sanchez 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3 while Henrik Sundstrom and Joakim Nyström, who was hurt in a car crash last week, were other Swedish successes. John McEnroe, Sundstrom's next opponent, had the easiest time. But then he said: "Now the real business begins — if I don't play well, I'll lose." No doubt he was remembering his

Davis Cup loss to Sundstrom in Gothenburg.

Two 15-year-olds, Gabriela Sabatini (Argentina) and Steffi Graf (West Germany) advanced to the last 16 with identical scores. Graf now meets Chris Lloyd, who was surprisingly stretched to 6-4, 7-5 by an unknown Greek girl, Angeliki Kanellopoulou, who stole her serve three times in the second set.

French Open (Paris) Men's singles third round: (1) Yannick Noah (F) beat (16) Jose-Luis Clerc (A) 6-1, 6-7, 6-4, 6-5. (2) Henri Leconte (F) beat (5) Andres Gomez (A) 6-3, 6-4, 6-4. (3) Patrick Flodrops (F) beat (12) Ken Ferra (A) 6-3, 6-4, 6-3. (4) Joakim Nyström (S) beat (8) John McEnroe (A) 6-3, 6-4, 6-3. (5) Henrik Sundstrom (S) beat (4) Emilio Sanchez (S) 3-6, 6-4, 6-3. (6) Gabriela Sabatini (A) beat (11) Chris Lloyd (A) 6-4, 7-5. (7) Steffi Graf (G) beat (13) Angeliki Kanellopoulou (G) 6-4, 7-5. (8) Joakim Nyström (S) beat (10) John McEnroe (A) 6-3, 6-4, 6-3. (9) Patrick Flodrops (F) beat (14) Ken Ferra (A) 6-3, 6-4, 6-3. (10) Joakim Nyström (S) beat (15) John McEnroe (A) 6-3, 6-4, 6-3. (11) Gabriela Sabatini (A) beat (16) Chris Lloyd (A) 6-4, 7-5. (12) Steffi Graf (G) beat (17) Angeliki Kanellopoulou (G) 6-4, 7-5. (13) Joakim Nyström (S) beat (18) John McEnroe (A) 6-3, 6-4, 6-3. (14) Patrick Flodrops (F) beat (19) Ken Ferra (A) 6-3, 6-4, 6-3. 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NEWMARKET

1.30 Indian Groom  
2.00 Chiclet  
2.30 Dorking Lad

3.00 Essee Tree  
3.30 Silvino  
4.05 Farapour

4.35 Nicky Nick

JACKPOT AND PLACE: FIRST SIX RACES.

\* DENOTES BLINDERS

1.30-HOUSTON DIAT PILS MAIDEN STAKES (QUALIFIER) 3-Y-0; 1m; £2,253 (13 runners).  
102 (1) BEN ADHEM (H. H. Khan) 9-0  
103 (2) COLONEL POPPER (H. H. Khan) 9-0  
104 (3) BEN ADHEM (H. H. Khan) 9-0  
105 (4) COLONEL POPPER (H. H. Khan) 9-0  
106 (5) BEN ADHEM (H. H. Khan) 9-0  
107 (6) COLONEL POPPER (H. H. Khan) 9-0  
108 (7) BEN ADHEM (H. H. Khan) 9-0  
109 (8) COLONEL POPPER (H. H. Khan) 9-0  
110 (9) BEN ADHEM (H. H. Khan) 9-0  
111 (10) COLONEL POPPER (H. H. Khan) 9-0  
112 (11) BEN ADHEM (H. H. Khan) 9-0  
113 (12) COLONEL POPPER (H. H. Khan) 9-0  
114 (13) BEN ADHEM (H. H. Khan) 9-0

2.00-HOUSTON EXPORT LAGER HANDICAP 3-Y-0; 1m; £4,845 (8 runners).  
201 (1) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
202 (2) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
203 (3) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
204 (4) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
205 (5) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
206 (6) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
207 (7) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
208 (8) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0

3.00-HOUSTON DIAT PILS MAIDEN STAKES (QUALIFIER) 3-Y-0; 1m; £2,253 (13 runners).  
301 (1) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
302 (2) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
303 (3) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
304 (4) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
305 (5) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
306 (6) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
307 (7) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
308 (8) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0

4.05-HOUSTON EXPORT LAGER HANDICAP 3-Y-0; 1m; £4,845 (8 runners).  
401 (1) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
402 (2) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
403 (3) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
404 (4) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
405 (5) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
406 (6) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
407 (7) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
408 (8) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0

5.00-HOUSTON DIAT PILS MAIDEN STAKES (QUALIFIER) 3-Y-0; 1m; £2,253 (13 runners).  
501 (1) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
502 (2) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
503 (3) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
504 (4) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
505 (5) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
506 (6) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
507 (7) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
508 (8) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0

6.00-HOUSTON EXPORT LAGER HANDICAP 3-Y-0; 1m; £4,845 (8 runners).  
601 (1) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
602 (2) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
603 (3) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
604 (4) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
605 (5) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
606 (6) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
607 (7) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
608 (8) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0

7.00-HOUSTON DIAT PILS MAIDEN STAKES (QUALIFIER) 3-Y-0; 1m; £2,253 (13 runners).  
701 (1) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
702 (2) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
703 (3) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
704 (4) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
705 (5) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
706 (6) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
707 (7) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
708 (8) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0

8.00-HOUSTON EXPORT LAGER HANDICAP 3-Y-0; 1m; £4,845 (8 runners).  
801 (1) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
802 (2) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
803 (3) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
804 (4) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
805 (5) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
806 (6) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
807 (7) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
808 (8) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0

9.00-HOUSTON DIAT PILS MAIDEN STAKES (QUALIFIER) 3-Y-0; 1m; £2,253 (13 runners).  
901 (1) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
902 (2) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
903 (3) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
904 (4) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
905 (5) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
906 (6) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
907 (7) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
908 (8) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0

10.00-HOUSTON EXPORT LAGER HANDICAP 3-Y-0; 1m; £4,845 (8 runners).  
1001 (1) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1002 (2) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1003 (3) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1004 (4) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1005 (5) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1006 (6) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1007 (7) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1008 (8) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0

11.00-HOUSTON DIAT PILS MAIDEN STAKES (QUALIFIER) 3-Y-0; 1m; £2,253 (13 runners).  
1101 (1) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1102 (2) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1103 (3) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1104 (4) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1105 (5) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1106 (6) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1107 (7) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1108 (8) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0

12.00-HOUSTON EXPORT LAGER HANDICAP 3-Y-0; 1m; £4,845 (8 runners).  
1201 (1) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1202 (2) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1203 (3) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1204 (4) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1205 (5) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1206 (6) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1207 (7) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1208 (8) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0

13.00-HOUSTON DIAT PILS MAIDEN STAKES (QUALIFIER) 3-Y-0; 1m; £2,253 (13 runners).  
1301 (1) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1302 (2) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1303 (3) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1304 (4) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1305 (5) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1306 (6) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1307 (7) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1308 (8) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0

14.00-HOUSTON EXPORT LAGER HANDICAP 3-Y-0; 1m; £4,845 (8 runners).  
1401 (1) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1402 (2) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1403 (3) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1404 (4) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1405 (5) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1406 (6) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1407 (7) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1408 (8) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0

15.00-HOUSTON DIAT PILS MAIDEN STAKES (QUALIFIER) 3-Y-0; 1m; £2,253 (13 runners).  
1501 (1) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1502 (2) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1503 (3) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1504 (4) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1505 (5) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1506 (6) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1507 (7) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1508 (8) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0

16.00-HOUSTON EXPORT LAGER HANDICAP 3-Y-0; 1m; £4,845 (8 runners).  
1601 (1) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1602 (2) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1603 (3) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1604 (4) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1605 (5) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1606 (6) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1607 (7) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0  
1608 (8) 1220-11000 H. H. Khan 9-0

Big demand for Theatrical

Richard Baerlein

Luca Cumani worked his Derby colt Bahrain yesterday morning and although he went better with Lester Piggott than in his previous work-out, he was still not one hundred per cent.

Cumani, who had previously put down Bahrain's performance to his inability to stay, has had second thoughts. It now appears that a foot injury had been at the root of the troubles.

It is questionable whether Bahrain could be ready in time for the Derby and the trainer will wait until he has contacted the owner, Sheikh Mohammed, before he decides to press on with his Derby preparations.

Meanwhile, Ladbrokes had more money for a Irish colt Theatrical down to 6-1 in the expectation of Piggott deciding to ride him. Lanfranco, his other possible ride, has taken a walk in the market and is best now at 12-1 with Coral. Bahrain gets a 7-1 quote with a run from Ladbrokes and 6-1 with Mecca.

There was also money for Michael Stoute's Shaded, down to 10-1. The colt, who won a race for newcomers at Kempton this evening after a bout of flu.

Swinburn will have to get back to the very best of his likely to prove a very testing occasion on Shaded next Wednesday. He is unlikely to resume as a winner in the EBF Rimered Stakes in which he rides newcomer Lyapkin-Tyapkin, in Kempton's opener. In Toto should take his prize after his narrow defeat first time out by the more experienced Fayruz.

However, Swinburn's turn should come in the Photobition Handicap, in which he rides newcomer Lyapkin-Tyapkin, in Kempton's opener. In Toto should take his prize after his narrow defeat first time out by the more experienced Fayruz.

which he partners Shadhiza for the Aga Khan. On her seasonal debut at Newbury a fortnight ago Shadhiza put forward a satisfactory performance, finishing sixth to Bloodless Coup. That race will have brought her on sufficiently and despite top weight should be capable of heading this opposition.

Vin de France will be the best horse on view this evening when he contests the Heron Stakes. He finished second to Damir in the Mecca Dante at York when the ground was very soft and Henry Cecil decided at once that the colt would not stay the Derby distance.

However, the trainer expressed the view that very few three-year-old colts will be taken over a mile and he should give Steve Cauthen a comfortable winning ride with Swinburn's mount, Diaghylar taking second place. Vin de France is then expected to go for the St James's Palace Stakes at Royal Ascot.

Merle, winner of the Musidora Stakes at York may find the Cecil trained Musique Classique his most dangerous opponent in the International Fillies Stakes.

Merle was third to Top Socialite and Al Bahathri at Newbury in April and you cannot get much better form than that. Musique Classique won a race for newcomers at Newbury in smart style and is now stepping up in class.

Pulsate, who caught on the post in a handicap at Goodwood last week, should take the Blackbird Handicap. At Newmarket Lester Piggott teams up with Luca Cumani to ride Perkin Warbeck in the Holsten Diat Pils Stakes. When he made his debut at Newmarket Perkin Warbeck started at 10-1 and ran second to Portlaw at

he was totally inexperienced. That was a month ago and he has had plenty of time to mature since then. He is a colt with a future and cost 475,000 dollars as a yearling. He can only win a fraction of that sum this afternoon on the way to better things.

Tabardar was none too lucky last time out and is on the upgrade. I therefore take him to win the Holsten Export Lager Handicap, ridden by the champion Steve Cauthen.

Carillon, trained by Geoff Hunter, will be the danger horse for he ran hard to Boshorne at Newcastle last time out and was finishing strongly.

Zanata, trained for the Aga Khan by Michael Stoute, won by five lengths last time out and may have been let in too lightly with 12-13 in the Holsten Export Lager Handicap for three-year-olds. However, I slightly prefer Orojyo, who landed quite a gamble at Warwick and then ran second to the very smart Abha at Newbury.

Berry Hills trains a promising two-year-old in Silvino, third to Fayruz and In Toto on his debut. He has plenty of scope for improvement and with the benefit of that training should take the Felix Leach Stakes.

Cauthen should ride his second winner for the Aga Khan on Farapour in the Matthew Dawson Maiden Stakes.

Mr McGregor will be the only three-year-old colt in the Richard Marsh Handicap but on last season's form he is entitled to win against his elders.

At Thirk I take the twilight Persis to win the Bet With The Tote Handicap. On his seasonal debut he ran second to Portlaw at

York and promises to enjoy another successful season. Grey Deatre is having a busy season and is standing up well. He should record his fourth victory in his last seven outings in the Dick Peacock Memorial Sprint. He never runs a bad race.

Phillip Mitchell saddled his one hundredth winner on the flat when Korypheos landed the Brandon Handicap for the second year in succession at Newmarket yesterday.

The six-year-old, who got home by half a length under Bruce Raymond in a driving finish with the favourite October, has a goat by the respondent name of William the Conqueror as his constant companion.

Mitchell, who took over at Epsom when his father Cyril retired to Majorca in 1974, explained that Korypheos was an honest old campaigner but a horse bird. He hates being away.

After last year's victory Korypheos ran fifth in the Wokingham Handicap. This year, his Royal Ascot target is the Royal Hunt Cup, in which he is expected to finish 7th. He picks up a 5lb penalty and will be ridden by Alan Mackay.

Sure Blade was impressive on his introduction in the EBF Ashley Maiden Stakes. Shadha, Mohammed's fine looking colt — by champion miler Kris — was beautifully ridden by Brent Thomson to floor the odds laid on another newcomer, Green Desert, by two and a half lengths.

RICHARD BAERLEIN'S SELECTIONS: (1) PERKIN WARBECK (1.30 Newmarket). Next best: SHAHDIZA (6.30) Kempton.

a light weight, having chased home Lyphard Chimes in a hot maiden at Haydock last week.

2.15 (6): FOUZ will be suited by six furlongs having been over the minimum trip when a half length second to Lady Chantry here in April. Dumloring was a five lengths winner at Haydock and comes from a form stable of Gavin Pritchard Gordon, so looks sure to go close.

2.45 (7): TRADE HIGH has been unlucky. He was disqualified after winning at Beverley and was caught in the final stages by Thubruy at Bader's Race Meeting. He deserves to pick up a decent prize but it will not be easy against talented rivals like Persis, second to Portlaw at York, and Moores Metal, half a length second to Chanyzo at Haydock last Friday.

Consistent Chiclet will be hard to beat

Chris Hawkins on the television races

to Derby fancy Supreme Leader at Sandown before finishing fourth to Line of Fire at York.

2.30 (6): DORKING LAD had no chance against handi- cap snip St Signor at Chesham on Tuesday but ran a respectable second. Before that he was a length runner-up to Amphiglo at Kempton having previously beaten Pucelli by 4 lengths at Sandown. He now meets Pucelli on 22th better terms. Orojyo was three lengths second to the unbeaten Abha at Newbury and obviously

comes into the reckoning along with bottom weight. Saffron's Song, who had yesterday's Thirk winner, Sotayam, behind, was a short-head second to Jeanne Avril at Windsor recently.

THIRSK (1TV)  
1.45 (1m): TORQUEMADA showed improved form when making all the running to win over a mile at Doncaster last time. He seems best when forcing the pace and this sharp track should suit his style. Greagar has a chance with

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Bahrain, seen here winning the Greenham Stakes, is still under a cloud for the Ever Ready Derby at Epsom next week and is quoted in most ante-post lists "with a run" after another disappointing gallop yesterday morning with Lester Piggott riding.

HAMILTON

DRAW: MIDDLE to HIGH numbers may be best up to 16

\* DENOTES BLINDERS

6.30 FRISCO  
7.00 Mountain Express  
7.30 Mary Maguire

8.00 Positive Approach  
8.30 Bright Fellow  
9.00 Nice One Andy

6.30 FRISCO  
7.00 Mountain Express  
7.30 Mary Maguire

8.00 Positive Approach  
8.30 Bright Fellow  
9.00 Nice One Andy

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NEWMARKET (1TV)

1.30 (1m): INDIAN GROOM comes from the in-form stable of Oliver Doube (double at Brighton on Thursday) and being by Blushing Groom should be suited by this mile. He could make a winning debut and any market move for him should be heeded. Perkin Warbeck was fourth to stable-companion Corridor Key here last month but may need more give in the ground.

2.0 (1m): CHICLET has been running well and finished second to Grand Pavois at Doncaster last Saturday after beating subsequent Haydock winner Polub at Windsor. Carillon was third, beaten a head and a short head, to Kosterne and Prince Lypth at Newcastle and is bound to be well supported. Tabardar was third

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KEMPTON

\* DENOTES BLINDERS

6.00 IN Toto (nb)  
6.30 Shadhiza  
7.00 VIN DE FRANCE

7.30 Musique Classique  
8.00 Hidden Gift  
(nap) 8.30 Hawaiian Love

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Stratford

\* DENOTES BLINDERS

2.45 Farriers Hurdle: 22m; £1,768  
4.15 BURNING HURDLE: 22m; £1,768  
P.F. BUTLER'S (C) (B) 10-1  
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4.15 BURNING HURDLE: 22m; £1,768  
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P.F. BUTLER'S (C) (B) 10-1

THIRSK

1.45 Torquemade  
2.15 Fouz  
2.45 Trade High

3.15 Music Teacher  
3.45 Al Zawahar  
4.15 Senior Ramos

DRAW: HIGH numbers best over



## DIARY

THE Government has at last summoned the bottle to publish the new civil defence booklets designed to replace *Protect and Survive*, which was widely lampooned for its advice on whitewashing windows and "resuming normal activities" a few days after the nuclear attack. But the manner of the publication has been decided by Bernard Ingham, the Prime Minister's carrot-topped press secretary, and provides an object lesson in his brand of news management and media manipulation.

The Home Office, the Department of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture have all produced leaflets, and the natural way might have been for them each to produce their press material for the launch day. That, indeed, was what each department planned to do. But Ingham considered that a conventional approach, like this would offer the media too much time and opportunity to snipe, and in he stepped. After talking ministers round to his way of thinking, he decreed that the news of the publication will be given in parliamentary answers to time MPs next Friday. At that time, of course, MPs will be on their way home, newspapers will be up against the weekend, and by Monday it will be old news. A hoary trick, but a good one.

THE Belgian postal authorities have recently issued a commemorative stamp whose design has turned out to be unfortunate. It commemorates a century of football and pictures a player in a striped shirt.

WE'VE HAD buttons up noses and cockroaches in ears, so now for the coup de grace — ladybirds in gums. The British Dental Journal carries a letter about a baby which doctors thought had a tumour in its mouth: "a hard, oval, orange-coloured object apparently erupting from the labial aspect of the gum of the lower jaw in the region of the alveolus, attached to the alveolus."

The infant was handed on to the dentist and the alleged ectopic tooth was dislodged with a probe, leaving intact, slightly inflamed mucosa beneath it. It was quite obviously the wing covering of a ladybird, confirming the accuracy of the mother's diagnosis and causing some embarrassment. All around the wing case must have been due to its concave shape, causing it to act like a sucker.

There's also a rather upsetting photograph you could show to your offspring when they're molesting wildlife in the garden.

TAM DALYELL, scourge of our great leader, offered an alternative angle on a speech at a school in Scotland yesterday. One of the banners discarded on the terraces, he said, read: "Alan Hanson eats a Dago a day." Where did that idea come from except from the Falklands? asked Dalzell in London, the great leader was having none of it — does she ever? Her line was that the violence in Northern Ireland, on the picket line and among football hooligans is all the same, on the prosperity of modern society. "Furious" Terry Dicks MP, however, says she's pussyfooting. "Corporal punishment is the only thing these sub-humans understand," he storms.

PEACE NEWS ("for non-violent revolution") is not a wealthy publication and cannot afford to pay for advertising, even if it disagrees with it. But in the current issue, it has done the next best thing. Opposite a full-page ad from the Ebury Trust, an Ebury heritage saying that the Stonehenge Free Festival will not be allowed this year, a large article by Dawn Solidarity claims "The Free Festival is on." It argues that the money being spent putting razor wire round the monument and paying police overtime should be used to prevent damage by providing firewood, toilets and rubbish skips. "Confrontational tactics are unlikely to encourage a trouble-free festival," writes Dawn.

AT MOLESWORTH cruise missile base in Cambridgeshire a young man is clearing splashed concrete from the bottom foot of Commander Hestline's brand new perimeter fence, using a compressed-air tool called a scabbler. R. P. Phillips, the director of a construction company, spoke to him recently and found he was completing about five yards a day. A quick punch on the calculator tells us that, at this rate, it will take him nearly 11 years to complete the task. For the first half day, he'd only had a hammer and chisel. "I do not think the concern of corrosion of the fence," says the director. "Is this work as pointless as digging and filling in holes?"

Stephen Cook



Top: Jervour at a Pasok rally in Salonika. Above: the rivals, Constantine Mitsotakis (left) and Andreas Papandreu, and young voters with more important concerns than the elections

CAMPBELL PAGE in Athens on the eve of the Greek elections. DON McPHEE took the pictures

# A battle for the shifting middle ground

ONE of the most conspicuous events in Greek politics since the collapse of the military regime in 1974 has been the disappearance of the old centre. Known as the Centre Union, it had been the political home of the main rivals in tomorrow's general election, Mr Andreas Papandreu, Prime Minister and leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok), and Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, leader of New Democracy.

Capable of winning parliamentary majorities before the 1987 coup, the centre fell to 20 per cent and then 12 per cent of the vote in the first two general elections after the restoration of democracy. By 1981, when Pasok came to power, the old centre had virtually disappeared.

Both Mr Papandreu and Mr Mitsotakis come, as one politician expressed it, from "the same political nest" in the Centre Union, and their antipathy is as intimate as a family feud. Their speeches and policy statements in this campaign help to explain why the old centre vanished.

New Democracy, founded

in 1974 by the former Conservative leader, Mr Constantine Karamanlis, had never cherished the Conservative label. Its present ideological manifesto describes the party as progressive and its vision of Greece's future as radical and liberal.

A senior member of the party suggested recently that Centre-Right or, even better, Liberal-Conservative would be the most accurate description. A thoughtful Pasok supporter characterised the party, in spite of its early claims to be a national liberation movement and its taste for Marxist analysis, as Centre-Left with the emphasis on the Centre.

The disappearance of the old centre becomes even less mysterious when one recalls how the whole political spectrum shifted to the left in 1974.

Mr Karamanlis had gone into self-chosen exile in Paris in 1963. Mr Papandreu had left Greece at the beginning of 1968 when released from detention by the military regime. Both men had time to reflect on the factors which had enabled the colonels to seize

power, and to think about what should be done when democracy was re-established.

When political life resumed in July, 1974, Mr Karamanlis quickly recognised the Communist, enforced a partial Greek withdrawal from Nato, and organised a referendum which abolished the monarchy. New Democracy was something different from the old image of the monarchist, Communist-baiting, Cold-War-minded Right.

In the free political market which existed in 1974, Mr Papandreu launched a new movement with a sweeping radical rhetoric which seemed to ignore at its own peril the old political landmarks. The innovation succeeded because Pasok had a political constituency waiting to be enlisted. There were votes to be picked up on the left and from the old centre, but there was something else.

In his essay on political parties in post-junta Greece, Mr Christos Lyrrintzis quotes from an article written by Mr Papandreu in 1975. Pasok, it seemed, was ap-

pealing less to a class as defined by a sociologist than to a category which was invited to define itself: the underprivileged, more precisely those who felt underprivileged. Mr Papandreu included in their ranks "farmers, workers, employees, craftsmen and artisans, youth, and all the people who are subject to odious exploitation by modern monopoly capital, local as well as foreign."

They were also people who believed that the old political elites, whether of the centre or the right, had given orders from on high. Sometimes the politicians had fixed small favours, but they had not asked "What do you really want?"

Greece had a social structure out of step with most of Western Europe: a small number of the very rich, an underdeveloped middle class, a mass of small peasant proprietors, small businessmen and shopkeepers, and the bulk made up of employees and workers. The drift from the land to the cities, the weakening of social ties, the onset of consumerism were particularly unsettling.

They left plenty of people interested in a new kind of politics.

Mr Papandreu has not forgotten the swollen ranks of the underprivileged. Last weekend, in a campaign speech in Salonika, he said: "We have often declared that for Pasok there are no rightist, centrist or leftist working people. There are no rightist, centrist or leftist non-privileged Greeks who do not have the same problems, the same needs and aspirations, both in the city and the village. We are united by the social origin and class interests of the working people, labourers, the farmers, the small and medium business owners. That is why we are keeping hearts open to all non-privileged Greeks."

Naturally, Pasok is trying to expel New Democracy from the middle ground and to label it as the old Right hiding behind liberal pretensions.

Mr Mitsotakis has criticised Mr Papandreu for condemning a large proportion of the Greek electorate as traitors to the nation because they support New Democracy. He has also tried to

drive Pasok away from the middle ground and to fix the party in more exotic terrain.

"I understand Mr Papandreu when he is disturbed by the word liberal... for he considers liberalism his enemy. Because his Third Worldist and Marxist visions want the Greek to be a servant of the state. It is only natural that Mr Papandreu should fear freedom," he said.

New Democracy, in its own estimation, is trying to free centrist voters from their complexes about the image and reality of the old Right, while Pasok seeks to exploit those historical traumas in order to retain its centrist support.

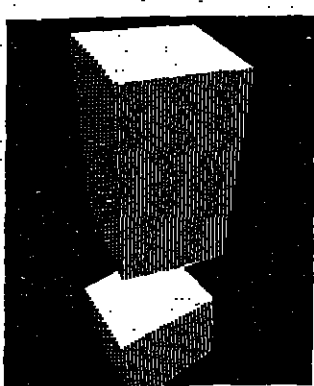
The floating vote, estimated as 15 per cent of the electorate, will be decisive in this general election. That figure includes all those who, after voting for Mr Karamanlis and the stabilisation of the new democratic regime in the first two elections after the collapse of the junta, thought it was time to give Pasok a mandate for change in 1981.

In the opinion of one Pasok analyst, the party can

claim solid achievements in social reform. It inherited a slow-moving bureaucracy and made some errors of judgment, although its mistakes were often bad manners rather than misguided aspirations. It has begun its programme of change and deserves another term to re-order the political and social context of Greek life.

Mr Mitsotakis, as many of his opponents concede, has fought a shrewd campaign. His attack on the legality of the presidential election in March enabled him to wound the Government and to galvanise his own party. His plan to challenge — and if possible oust — the new President may, however, discourage voters who shrink from a period of constitutional and political turmoil.

While Pasok's critics see tomorrow's election as a battle between adventurism and moderation, Pasok regards it as a struggle between reform and reaction. That is why Greeks, under the shadow of the disputed presidency, describe it as one of the most crucial elections in modern Greek history.



## ENDPIECE

Roy Hattersley

THE LIFE of the Sparkbrook Labour Club is drawing peacefully to its close and that is quite the wrong way for a Labour Club to go. Last orders

ought to be called with a bang, not a whimper. But that is not the way in which old Labour Clubs die. They simply fade away. Or at least they move to better premises. That is the intended fate of Sparkbrook Labour Club when — thanks to the changing times and the demands of the City Council — human life as we know it is finally extinguished at 240 Stratford Road.

The committee's determination and a low interest rate mortgage, supplied by a local brewery, will almost certainly combine to create a new club in another part of Sparkbrook, complete with neon sign and wall-to-wall carpet. But I echo the lines which Rupert Brooke would have written had he ever composed a threnody for a couple of dilapidated Victorian Houses which had been knocked together to make room for a bar and a pool table. "The best I've known stays here, breaks, grows old, is blown about the winds of time" — or, in

other words, is demolished as part of a road widening scheme.

Even without the council and the proper Birmingham demand for wider roads, the club would close before the next budget increased the price of beer again. The tide of drought Guinness and best bitter on which it once so gloriously floated has gone out. The working men who once leaned on its bar have either moved south to the salubrious world of hot bar snacks and piped music or can no longer afford the price of a pint. And there is no profit to be made from the pious Muslim trade of orange juice and Omeo Cola. The crisp packets still fall in the back yard like autumn leaves in Vallumbrosa. But the crowded glory has gone, leaving only status on the floor to remind us of what used to be.

The club came to Sparkbrook years before I arrived. In those days it was no more than a single ter-

race house and in the big back garden a shed where the beer was sold. There was a lodger on the first floor called Joxer. Until I joined the Sparkbrook Labour Club, I thought that Joxer was a name which had been invented by Sean O'Casey. Now I know that O'Casey only described what he saw. I have met in that club a hundred Joxers — strong women with rough hands who balance the family's budget and flatter their husbands with the pretence that it is natural for men to be heads of households. I have been told stories of Larkin and the Post Office on Easter Sunday, and I have been taught why the plough and the stars are inseparable symbols of the Irish aspiration.

I was carried shoulder high into the club on the night that we won Sparkbrook back from the Conservatives. And my enthusiastic bearers banged my head on the great iron girder which supported the roof of the old hut in which we drank to the new Labour

Government's health. Nobody apologised or expressed the slightest concern about the lump on my forehead. It was assumed that elation eased the pain. But soon afterwards, Councillor Barney Downey began the conversion of the house and we moved both the beer pumps and the whisky optics into what then seemed to be permanent premises. Two years later the hut burned down. Despite the bump and lump I mourned its passing.

My political past is disintegrating, with the assistance of raiding parties of local youths. The rest of the terrace in which the club once stood has already been demolished. And now that it stands like a broken stump left solitary after the extrication of its neighbouring teeth it has proved an irresistibly lonely attraction for vandals and thieves. At first they just stole the bottles from behind the bar and the money from the cigarette machine. Then they took the doors. We could have offered a reward for information

leading to the conviction of men observed running from the scene of the crime carrying what used to prevent the Labour Club from being open plan. But Irishmen are sensitive about their reputation. So I simply sit in my Saturday morning advice bureaux looking out from the back room into the bar and staring down the cellar steps.

When they stole the doors, the burglars smashed the glass that protected the old election posters with which we decorated one wall. But the posters — ironically portraying the club's once never-to-be-repeated years of inter-war poverty — were unharmed. They will pass on with us to the better life. So will the portraits of Martin Luther King and the Irish patriots, the life membership certificate presented to Jack Webster (the club's founding father) and the scroll of merit and special respect awarded to the Sparkbrook Labour Party's longest serving sisters — known affectionately during their life-

time either as "Gert and Daisy" or "the two old dears." They gave me a group photograph of the first Labour Government when I became a member of Jim Callaghan's Cabinet.

I went to the club on the night that I was promoted and Jack Webster stood on a rickety chair and told the members that there was a Secretary of State drinking with them — and the men in cloth caps leaning on the bar turned round and asked me who the visitor was. There have been fewer and fewer such men leaning on the bar during the last ten years. Jeans are now more common than donkey jackets and beards are replacing the brick red complexions of life in the great half-built-out doors. These days we are all far too sensible to sling an election banner across the Stratford Road, lower than the top of a double-decker bus. And we usually close on time. In a month or two we will close the great gazebo for ever. Bid me strike a match and blow.



## Not quite a re-run of the Heath boom, but very little hope for the unemployed



## SATURDAY NOTEBOOK

DOES Britain face a new bout of inflation, fuelled by an out-of-control money supply? Or have the scare stories about the past couple of weeks been just that? There have even been some suggestions that we are back in the situation of the early 1970s, when the Heath government did allow the

money supply to burst out of control. Anyone who thinks back and remembers the way house prices shot upwards, and—more soberly—how afterwards a large number of property companies went bust, taking with them the fringe banks which had lent them money, could see some sort of parallel. But it is a superficial one.

At the moment house prices are indeed rising fast, but not by anything like the pace of the early 1970s. They are rising, at most, by perhaps 15 per cent a year, not the 30 or 40 per cent a year of 1972. And though one fringe bank did indeed have to be rescued by the Bank of England, Johnson's Matthey Bankers looks like being an isolated case, and not the forerunner of other collapses. Besides, its loan losses were to foreign banks, and it is fairly easy to reject the more extreme view about the threat of renewed inflation, it is difficult not to accept that there are a number of worrying developments which look like lumbering the country with high interest rates for some months to come.

These developments co-exist, sadly, with still-rising unemployment figures. What are they and how can this be?

The best place to start is the obvious one: the money supply figures themselves. There are officially two measures on money supply, which are both given equal weight by the Treasury. One is the well-established measure of sterling M3 which basically measures all the money in the country's bank accounts, and the new measure of M0 (called 'nought, not M or oh) which measures the money in bank tills.

The City only really takes any notice of what is happening to sterling M3, partly because it is used to doing so, and partly because it (or rather most of it) thinks that M0 is a silly indicator,

chosen because the Chancellor thought it would be easier to control than a wider measure.

The Bank of England, the other custodian of money supply, tends to agree with the market. It likes sterling M3, and though it cannot obviously say so, dislikes M0.

At the moment, sterling M3 is running above its target range; it is up 12½ per cent on the year, against a target of 5 to 9 per cent, while M0 is inside the target range: up 6 per cent against 3 to 7 per cent.

From this you might argue, as indeed the Chancellor has done, that though growth is a bit too fast, there is no question of it being out of control. One measure is all right; the other not. But interest rates are high, and in as far as the exchange rate provides a cross-check to monetary conditions, the reasonably strong sterling too would confirm that things are not too bad.

To be sure, inflation is running close to 7 per cent, as measured by the retail price index compared with a forecast of 5 per cent at the end of this year. But you could argue that this is the temporary result of the collapse of sterling at the beginning of the year, now reversed, and the subsequent sharp rise in the mortgage rate.

But despite all that, the City does remain worried. There are probably two reasons for this. The first is that no one in financial markets really trusts the money supply numbers. This is not because they feel the Bank and the Treasury are fiddling them. It is because the whole structure of British finance is changing so quickly, that any figures have become suspect.

For example, the building societies are behaving more and more like banks. Yet their deposits are not included in the money supply figures. They are included in

a still wider measure of money, called private sector liquidity 2. (There may be a PSIL2, but no one ever talks about it.) Now, PSIL2 has been rising very fast indeed. It was up nearly 18 per cent in the last year. If that were a better reflection of the underlying growth of money supply than the regular targeting of numbers, then things would be very worrying indeed.

The second reason why the City is worried is because of the behaviour of the real economy. At the moment it is clearly growing quite fast, but some of this growth results from a catching-up after the miners' strike. If you were for the moment to ignore the unemployment figure and look at things like retail sales, import, wages growth, share prices and so on, you would feel that we were in the middle of a rip-roaring boom.

Indeed, even unemployment is now rising quite fast. The economy is creating more

jobs, but the labour force is rising faster.

Moreover, by world standards our inflation performance is not now very good. Germany's inflation is running at 2½ per cent; Japan much the same; the US about 3½ per cent.

We tend to think that getting inflation down has been a particular achievement of the Conservative Government, and it is true that a couple of years back we were doing better than average on that score. But now we are in the second half of the pack: the fall in inflation has been a world phenomenon, not a British one.

In world economies, it is relative performance that matters as much as absolute performance. In world terms we are not doing that well.

How should one reconcile the fairly sober view taken by the City, with the more bombastic tone of the Chancellor?

Perhaps the most helpful thing to say is that given the

current level of British interest rates, which in real terms (that is, allowing for inflation) are very high, it is difficult to see prices running away out of control. Had interest rates not been increased in the spring the worry would have been much greater. But somehow a brake has to be kept on price rises, and that means that there will be little opportunity for a significant fall in interest rates this year.

That is not a disaster. Indeed, were interest rates to come down too fast we would risk the sort of disruptive boom in the Heath government. There are policies which the government might take to try and feed in more demand, and these may well be particularly needed in the autumn if the giant American economy moves into recession. But letting the money supply rip is not one.

Hamish McRae

## Government agency reveals £300m dockyard scheme

## Chatham new town plan to bring 5,000 jobs

By David Simpson, Business Correspondent

The Government's English Estates agency yesterday announced an ambitious plan to develop the former naval dockyard at Chatham on the Medway, creating 5,000 jobs over the next decade, but most of the responsibility is being left to the private sector.

Announcing the plan, which has still to be formally approved by the three local authorities concerned, English Estates project director, Mr Ian Parker, said that the scheme to create what amounts to a miniature town on the site would cost £300 million.

The bulk of this would come from private companies, although the Government is to provide funding totalling £20 million as a catalyst to entice private sector capital. Over half of the government funds will be devoted to improving the infrastructure of the site, including building a transport system.

In addition, English Estates has applied for the site to be classified as an Enterprise Zone to allow developers to obtain the tax and rates benefits attached to this status.

The jobs created at the 430

acre site if English Estates target is attained will not fully compensate for the 6,000 redundancies resulting from Chatham's closure in 1984, which has led to a 16 per cent unemployment rate in the area.

The 350 acres administered by English Estates will embrace housing, offices and factory space if the agency's plan is fulfilled, while at the heart of the project is a proposed yacht marina.

On the adjacent 80 acres controlled by the Chatham Historic Dockyard Trust, it is planned to build a living museum whose exhibits would include replicas ships, a reconstruction of an 18th century street, and possibly a life-size model of HMS Victory, Nelson's flagship, which was built at the yard.

The main site is also scheduled to incorporate a primary school as well as full recreational facilities and a shopping centre.

Companies moving there would include offices relocating, probably from the heart of London, and on the industrial front, high-tech and late assembly companies, Mr Parker said.



A desolate scene that could soon see new industry

## Posgate appeal decision

By our City Staff

Lloyd's most controversial underwriter, Mr Ian Posgate, has received the result of his appeal against the market's penalty of life expulsion.

Lord Wilberforce's judgment, which has yet to be received by the Lloyd's council, is widely believed to be in Mr Posgate's favour and could pave the way for his eventual return to underwriting.

It is now up to the Lloyd's council to make the result public. But Mr Ian Davison, Lloyd's chief executive, said yesterday the council has not yet received the verdict of Mr Posgate's appeal against the findings of the disciplinary committee hearings.

If Mr Posgate is cleared of any of the charges brought by Lloyd's then Lord Wilberforce may have the power to overturn the committee's recommendation that Mr Posgate should be banned for life. But if the sentence is upheld then it will have to be ratified by a special Lloyd's council meeting, which needs a three week notice to be called. The council meets next Tuesday.

Mr Posgate was described as the most dynamic underwriter in Lloyd's history, was expelled for life on the grounds that he had accepted gifts of paintings and a 10 per cent stake in the Banque du Rhone from Alexander Howden's chairman, knowing they were aimed at influencing his future underwriting. At the public appeal he told Lord Wilberforce he regarded the Pissarro painting as a "very, very generous present from a man who had been kind to me."

The Lloyd's disciplinary hearing against Mr John Watkinson, the former chairman of Minet Holdings, owners of the troubled PCW underwriting syndicates, is also believed to have been completed. The hearing, which had been cancelled three times, and was to have been held in public, ended a few days ago. Mr Watkinson was alleged to have been involved in the transfer of some £40 million of reinsurance arrangements from the PCW syndicates into offshore funds owned by PCW underwriters.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

JOHN Waddington, the Leeds-based printing group which fought off two takeover bids from Mr Robert Maxwell recently, yesterday turned acquisitive and bought Eyre & Spottiswoode, the commercial printing firm.

The famous name is costing the group only £1.159 million. The accounts of Eyre & Spottiswoode show pre-tax profits of just £7,000 on turnover of £8.3 million in the 12 months to March 31, after exceptional costs of £191,000, but before group management changes. It is considered that there is substantial potential for increasing Eyre & Spottiswoode's profitability. The deal is being backed for £15,000 cash and the issue of 185,700 shares.

ROWACK, the international securities broker, has recruited Mr Clive Edwards from M&L Lynch to head up its Japanese securities business. In January, Rowack, part of the Mercury Securities financial group, opened its Tokyo branch, and now plans to market make in 18 leading Japanese stocks.

A NEW financial institution backed 40 per cent by Grindlays Bank and Capel-Cure Myers, and 10 per cent by two Cambridge university colleges, opened for business in Cambridge this week. Cambridge Capital has been formed as an independent regional merchant bank and will provide corporate finance advice, issuing house services, and investment and funding services through its association with Grindlays Bank and Capel-Cure Myers.

THE final major asset of the holiday company, Court Line, which crashed in August, 1974, was sold today by the liquidator, Mr Guy Parsons, of accountants Pest Marwick. The Halcyon Days Hotel, situated on St Lucia and one of the highest in the Eastern Caribbean, was bought by Club Mediterranean.

BRITISH Aerospace yesterday signed a £118 million contract to supply China with ten 146 airliners. This contract, following a memorandum of understanding signed in April, is one of the largest ever concluded between China and the United Kingdom. Deliveries will commence in June, 1984.

## American trade gap widens to \$45 bn

From Alex Brummer in Washington

The Commerce Secretary Mr Malcolm Baldrige said yesterday that the dollar has not fallen fast enough to have an impact on the US's still worsening trade position. His comments came as the Commerce Department reported a further widening in the US trade gap in April.

During the month imports outpaced exports by \$1.9 billion which means that over the first four months of the year the US trade gap has climbed 5.8 per cent to \$44.8 billion. The US's poor trade performance is widely blamed for the slowdown in the US economy.

There was further evidence of this yesterday when it was reported that orders at America's factories fell 0.5 per cent in April, the third consecutive decline. With demand in the US industrial sector under pressure many firms appear to be cutting back on their expansion plans.

The US dollar has dropped some 7 per cent against a basket of the currencies of America's major trading partners since late February. However, despite this fall there are no signs as yet that the trend to even bigger trade deficits is being reversed.

"The dollar's decline so far is not enough to improve US competitiveness and should only have a limited effect on our balance of trade," Mr Baldrige said. His comments came just a fortnight after the

Federal Reserve Board cut its key discount rate by half-point to 7.5 per cent in an effort to get industry moving again and encourage a decline in the value of the US currency.

The main factor behind the US's poor trading performance in April was a surge in the import of petroleum and sharp increase in the volume of Japanese cars entering the American market. The combination of lower interest rates, easier credit and an easing of the Japanese quotas for car imports has caused Tokyo's trade surplus with the US — which reached \$35 billion last year — to widen.

This is likely to lead to a resurgence of protectionist pressure when Congress returns from its Memorial Day recess next week.

After early gains the dollar slipped back on the US economic figures which prompted speculation that American interest rates may fall again, writes Margaret Pagnano.

The dollar climbed to about 3.0960 against the German DM but after the downward revision in the US durable goods figures for April slipped back by the close it was down 2.5 pence to 3.0550.

Sterling also reversed its trend against the dollar finishing up 1.7 cents at \$1.2865. The pound traded firmer against all the main European currencies and ended up at 2.9535 against the DM. The effective index of the basket of currencies improved 0.4 to close at 80.3.

## Gettys agree on \$4 bn trust fund

THE FEUDING Getty oil family, whose court battles have been described as a sequel to the "Dallas" television series, yesterday found they could agree on one thing — how to share \$4 billion.

Before a battery of lawyers representing the 26 living Getty heirs, Superior Court Judge Richard Byrne signed a conditional settlement that will allow the fortune, at present in a single trust controlled by Gordon Getty, to be divided into four smaller trusts, each to be headed by family members.

The trusts will each have about \$750 million. Gordon Getty, an amateur composer and operatic benefactor once castigated by his father, the late billionaire Paul Getty for being immature about the oil business, will give up his role as sole trustee.

The last hold-out among the lawyers, Seth Hufstader, who represented 17-year-old Tara Getty, a nephew of Gordon Getty, yesterday changed his mind and said he had decided the settlement would help promote family harmony.

The original trust fund

was established in 1934 by Paul Getty.

Under yesterday's settlement, Gordon Getty, aged 51, and his brother, Eugene, aged 52, will each oversee one of the \$750 million trusts and a third will be shared by the three daughters of Paul Getty's third son, George, who died in 1973.

The fourth trust will be sub-divided into three parts involving Paul Getty's fourth son, Ronald.

The remaining \$1 billion has been set aside to pay taxes.

The struggle over who

## Cartier brings Dart holding to 7.6pc

By Maggie Brown

The former supermarket businessman, Mr Lewis Cartier, emerged yesterday as a 7.6 per cent shareholder in M.V. Dart, the sports equipment, Daves bicycle and packaging group.

But Mr Cartier, who failed last year with takeover bids for the Maynard sweets and zodiac toys group, and the Cartier food store chain, denied that he had any takeover plans.

He said he had bought the shares as an investment and regarded Dart as a good recovery situation. The group is valued at about \$5.5 million.

Mr Paul Marks, chairman and chief executive of the firm, with a 12 per cent family stake, said the company "wants to remain as we are."

He had had no contact with Mr Cartier, but said the share stake had been creeping up steadily over the past few months, moving up over the decade five per cent stake this week. He pointed out that Dart was outside Mr Cartier's usual retail targets.

Mr Cartier's previous bids for Cullens and Maynards were £2.2 million and £3.3 million, which does put Dart within his price-bracket. And he has been tipped as a possible bidder for some time.

Dart made pre-tax profits of £301,000 on sales of £21.6 million, helped by property profits. The group derives 60 per cent of its turnover from packaging and 4 per cent from "consumer products" — including darts and dart-boards, hence the name.

adequate to put into the proposed gifts market-making group.

Union's strength in its present bid for a deal in the short-end of the market, and it expects to concentrate on this if its application to the Bank of England is successful.

The Bank plans to publish the number of approved applicants on Monday. Potential players will then be given two weeks in which to withdraw if they believe the competition is too strong.

Earlier this year Union took on three new gifts dealers, and plans to continue to expand the team in preparation for the market which opens with the big big next autumn. It aims to provide the full range of gifts.

Over the last few years Union has expanded its gifts trading, now representing about half of total profits, because of the difficult conditions in the money markets. But Mr Ritchie added that the proposed changes in the markets, particularly the possible growth of markets in short-term paper issued by the corporate sector, would enable it to expand its traditional business even further.

Union said that trading in the first four months of the year had been particularly tough due to the sharp fluctuations in interest rates which inevitably affect its business. Losses have been made but those in gifts trading have been insignificant and overall trading has now improved.

Although Union's gifts operation will be small by comparison with many of the other new players, it said it had particular advantages through its experience of dealing in dual capacity in the money markets and across, through these activities, to a large number of customers.

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The main obstacle is opposition by the Lower Saxony state government to the planned closure of a Klockner mill there, with the loss of 2,000 jobs. Goedicke made clear that the link-up could not go through unless the plant, at Georgsmarienhütte, were shut.

"Solutions must be found in the political arena," he said. The closure also poses a delicate problem for Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic government in Bonn, which, together with the regional states affected, has to decide whether to grant the new firm aid of DM350 million (£87 million) wanted by its owners.

While Bonn has welcomed the merger as strengthening the industry, analysts say it cannot ignore the political implications of job cuts in a state where the incumbent CDU government faces elections next year.

## New hope for more China trade

By John Hooper, Energy Correspondent

British trade officials are hoping that the visit to Britain by China's premier, Mr Zhao Ziyang, will give a much-needed fillip to commercial relations between the two countries.

During the first quarter of this year, Britain's exports to China, worth £33.6 million — were running at about 15 per cent above the average for last year, and there are signs that orders are increasing. But Britain still sells less to China than to any other country, and our performance in what is generally reckoned to be the world's fastest growing market is abysmal when compared with that of some of our rivals, notably West Germany.

One of the main stumbling blocks, as became apparent during the visit by the Minister without Portfolio, Lord Young, earlier this year, is the government's reluctance to extend "soft" loans. In recent weeks, however, the government has signalled its intention of bending, its policy where necessary.

One of the most striking aspects of the premier's itinerary is the number of senior financial figures who have been invited to his most important encounter with British businessmen, which takes place on Tuesday.

They include Lord Richardson, the former Governor of the Bank of England; Mr Christopher McMahon, its deputy director; and Lord Limerick, chairman of the British Invisible Exports Council. There were no financiers on Lord Young's delegation.

The president of the CBI and the chairman of Hawker-Siddeley, Simon Engineering, ICI, British Aerospace, Cable and Wireless, and GEC, will also be present at the meeting which is being held at the head of the Sino-British Trade Council, Sir Peter Matthews.

The day before, the Vice-Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Mr Jia Shi, will be holding talks with the Trade Minister, Mr Paul Channon, while the premier is talking to the Prime Minister at No 10.

## Merger hits snag

A merger plan for the steelmakers, Krupp Stahl, and Klockner, Krupp, seen as a big step towards streamlining the troubled industry, hangs in the balance due to political difficulties, one of the companies said yesterday.

The intended merger of the Krupp and Klockner steelmaking activities, with the Australian mining group CRA coming in as a third partner, was first announced last October. It would create West Germany's second largest steelmaker.

But Krupp's chief executive, Alfons Goedicke, called the plan into question when he said the merger depended on the outcome of talks that were still continuing. "Only then can we decide whether, under such conditions, the fusion plan can make economic sense."

The main obstacle is opposition by the Lower Saxony state government to the planned closure of a Klockner mill there, with the loss of 2,000 jobs. Goedicke made clear that the link-up could not go through unless the plant, at Georgsmarienhütte, were shut.

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While Bonn has welcomed the merger as strengthening the industry, analysts say it cannot ignore the political implications of job cuts in a state where the incumbent CDU government faces elections next year.



Gordon Getty







# On taking up the company option

Company benefit schemes have come a long way since the day of the luncheon voucher. Christine Stopp considers the attractions of share option contracts

**BUILDING SOCIETY** save-as-you-earn schemes do not look so attractive for the basic rate taxpayer as they once did. But they may be worth looking at in the shape of SAYE share option contracts provided as an employee benefit by some companies. These schemes give you the chance to buy shares in the company you work for by means of a savings contract.

SAYE share option schemes are formal arrangements set up by the company in agreement with the Inland Revenue — you can't simply ask your employer if you can buy shares in this way if he doesn't have a scheme — and over four hundred companies at present offer options to employees. The majority are

fully listed on the Stock Exchange, which means there is an active market in their shares. Information on the company is easy to get hold of, and share prices are quoted daily in the financial press.

Companies on the Unlisted Securities Market, or other unlisted companies, may also have share option schemes provided they can agree a method of share valuation with the Inland Revenue.

The schemes work as follows. Eligible employees apply for an option over a number of the company's shares. This means they have the right to buy the shares after five years at a price which is fixed at the time the option is granted.

Simultaneously, the employee agrees to open an account with a building society named in the scheme. A fixed monthly rate of saving between £10 and £100 agreed, and this is then deducted from the employee's salary or wages throughout the five-year period. The building society account remains the employee's property at all times, but if at the end of the five years he wants to exercise his option (that is, buy the shares at the price agreed), it is used to provide the purchase price.

Example	Option price per share	100p
June, 1985	Share price	150p
June, 1990	Option exercised at	100p
	Profit per share	50p
SAYE account:		
£20 per month in building society over 5 years		1,200
Plus bonus of 14 monthly payments		280
Total available to buy shares		1,480
Number of shares bought at 100p		1,480
Profit on immediate sale of shares: (1,480 x 150p) - (1,480 x 100p)		740
Profit on sale as percentage of total outlay of £1,200		62%

There is an obvious advantage in exercising the option if the share price has risen in the intervening five years. You can buy the shares at the value originally stated and sell them immediately to realise your profit. There is no income tax to pay on this sort of gain, though it would be liable to capital gains tax. However, there is no CGT to pay if your total capital gains for the year fall within the exempt limit of £5,900 and you will be very lucky to make this sort of profit.

If you save for the full five years, a bonus equal to 14 monthly contributions is added to your savings. This is about the same as a com-

pound interest rate of 8.3 per cent, and is also tax free.

If you decide to exercise your option, you must do so within six months of the contract's expiry date. You may elect at the outset to have a seven-year instead of a five-year option. In this case, you stop saving after five years but leave your savings with the building society. When the seven years are up, a bonus equal to 28 monthly contributions is added. You have to decide whether you want a five- or seven-year contract at the start; you can't change your mind half way.

If, after five years, the share price is not high enough to

make you want to exercise your option, you can choose between taking your savings or leaving them with the building society for the further two years, when they will still be eligible for the extra tax-free bonus.

You can also exercise your option in part, and use only a portion of your savings to buy shares. You have the six-month period after your contract expires in which to buy the shares; if you fail to do so in that time, you must forfeit the option.

What if you want to stop saving or leave the company? Once started, you cannot reduce your monthly contribution, but you can delay contributions provided the full amount is paid within five and a half years. If you want to stop altogether within a year of starting, your contributions will be returned with no interest. Between one and five years, interest will be calculated at a rate of six per cent a year. If you want to withdraw your money between the five- and seven-year bonus dates, you will get the five-year bonus, plus interest on bonus and contributions at six per cent a year, calculated from the five-year bonus date.

Option schemes will probably be most attractive to the

older employee who feels he is unlikely to change jobs in the short term, since the job changes loses his options (though the SAYE contract can be maintained). For anyone who leaves through ill health, injury or redundancy, or if the company ceases to be a part of the group which has granted the options, the option can be exercised within six months of the leaving date.

The main question to ask yourself before applying for an options contract is, will the price of the company's shares be likely to rise over the period of the contract? Since 1980 the All-Share Index has done very well. In fact, the stock market has been doing so well for such a long period that it is hard to remind oneself that prices can fall.

The market turns round at some point over the next five years, an option contract acquired now, when prices are high, may not look so good when you come to exercise it. You are, however, the beneficiary of the SAYE scheme. The return on this may look quite respectable in five years' time for the basic rate taxpayer, and really comes into its own where the higher rate taxpayer is concerned, being beaten only by National Savings products over the same period.



## Credit where it's scarcely due

Stanley Reynolds comes clean about his newly acquired habit of passing dud cheques

"JUST a moment, sir," the supermarket manager said, holding up my cheque and calling me back to the check-out. My heart skipped a beat, but the manager when you're behind enemy lines or passing dud cheques is to look natural, not meeky.

"You forgot to put in the amount in figures," he said. I could breathe again, even give a smile. He had spotted my deliberate error. But he had failed to see that was really wrong with my cheque. It is amazing the tricks you can get up to when you are passing bad cheques like I have been doing all round London and Oxford for more than a week now.

"Launching a kite" is what the sporting sort of chaps used to call it back round the cricket club. "A rubber cheque" is what they call it in the salacious parlance of those 1930s Hollywood films you watch on wet weekend afternoons, meaning that the cheque will bounce.

My cheques aren't rubber. They won't bounce. There is actually the money in the bank, or, at least, there was before I took up launching kites. Besides, the cheques are guaranteed up to £50 by the bank. It says so on the flashy new plastic cards the banks are issuing now. But there is a rub and rub is the word, for there is something else written on my plastic card.

It is the word "void". Or, rather, the words "void". Right behind my signature, which people like supermarket managers are supposed to study in Sherlock fashion, it now says: "Void Void Void Void Void". Eleven times. I think there must be an even dozen voids lurking there, but the twelfth one has not been rubbed off by the normal wear and tear I have subjected the card to in the three or four months that I have had it.

These new, uniform cheque cards which all the banks started issuing a year or so ago and which are thought to be forger-proof are a complete dud. God knows how many of them the banks have issued, costing the Lord knows how much, but they are no bloody good. At least mine is dud and I cannot believe that I am the only person in all of Britain who has managed to remove the coating from his card and allowed all those "voids" to show through. But apparently I am; at least my bank says so.

"We've never encountered this before," my bank said. "Do you have one of these cards?" I asked, getting ready to demonstrate how easily it is to make your card no good so you cannot cash a cheque anywhere and so you are sneaking about like some kind of a criminal.

"No," the bank man said. "My old card has not run out yet." The idea of the voids is that when a crook steals your card and then attempts to remove your signature any water or rubbing he uses to remove the ink will make the voids appear.

Now the truth is that lots of people have the voids showing through on their cards. One through said he had to send back two cards. One card got wet in a restaurant where a sloppy waiter got his hands on it.

So what we have here is something which cannot get wet and in a country known for its rain and its sloppy waiters.



"Your immediate superior will be our Mr Davidson, who will doubtless tax any respect you may earn."

Now this would seem to make the damned things useless. But not a bit of it. The truth is that it doesn't matter. My trick of creating a divergence to distract the supermarket manager's eye was not really necessary. I went round London all week and Oxford all weekend launching kites and the fact that my cheque card was clearly no good, in fact, was void, made no difference whatsoever. One woman actually placed her finger over the voids while copying my number. And when one fellow actually did notice the word "void" written all over the thing, well, that was okay, too.

"It says 'void' here, sir," he said. And then he asked what exactly that meant.

This was in Oxford so I put on my best donnish voice and said, "Void? Why, void is the opposite of avoid, of course."

And another kite got launched.

If you can't understand an insurance proposal form you're probably not on your own. David Worsfold explains.

## When plain English becomes a matter of form

FOR most of us, form filling is an activity to be avoided or at least kept to a minimum. We fill in the most important of forms grudgingly and, probably, without the care the task deserves. Insurance proposal forms are no exception.

The first problem is that the form is badly designed and the questions phrased in only partially intelligible mumbo-jumbo. Fortunately, many insurance companies now recognise the importance of design and language when putting forms together.

If you are presented with an insurance proposal form that

you do not understand you should give it back and ask for another form from another company that takes the trouble to make itself understandable to the public.

You might find that the salesman or broker will offer to fill the form in for you. If you let him, you must ensure that you check all the facts carefully because you will be responsible for any incorrect information, and this could seriously affect your insurance, even to the extent of invalidating it.

Indeed, the key to filling in an insurance proposal form is

to be honest, and put everything in. With a life insurance proposal form, for instance, there will be a question about your state of health. If your sum assured is not too high, it might be a single, simple question asking whether you have had hospital treatment recently. Don't take it on yourself to decide whether something was serious enough to warrant being declared, leave it to the insurance company whether to take note of it or not.

The same things apply to motor, household, and travel insurance. In these cases the

onus is placed even more firmly on you. It is not good enough to say that the proposals form didn't ask whether your thatched cottage is next to a petrol station after you have put a claim in for fire, because the law is on the side of the insurance companies in such cases and they might be entitled to disqualify the claim.

Similarly, if your circumstances should change while a particular insurance policy is in force then tell the insurance company. A common example is when a son or daughter starts to drive and

uses the family car. You should notify the insurance company before the car moves an inch with your offspring behind the wheel. If your son should drive straight into your neighbour's car you could find yourself with a large bill and an insurance company that has washed its hands of the situation.

Don't be afraid to ask why certain questions are included, and always read the general declaration and the small print. If something in the small print strikes you as odd, ask why it is there. Sometimes one company will impose certain conditions

that another company will not.

Exceptionally good advice is to keep a copy of the proposal form once you have completed it. Insurance companies do not give the form back after they have extracted the information for their computers, indeed many companies actually destroy your original proposal form within a year of taking out the policy. If there is any subsequent dispute about what you actually declared on the form, your own photocopy would be the only evidence you have.

# FRAMLINGTON

## CAPITAL TRUST

A new opportunity to invest in a star performer

**F**ramlington Capital Trust has long had a claim to be one of the best unit trusts ever launched: its consistent performance, its low charges and the way it has always been run combine to produce a very good unit trust indeed.

It was formed in January 1969 to invest for a combination of capital growth and modest income mainly through smaller British companies. It has always been managed by Bill Stuttford, now Framlington's Chairman.

Between January 1969 and 1st May 1985, the price of units rose 885 per cent, compared with 244 per cent for the FT All-Share Index.

Over ten years to 1st May it had by far the best performance of any unit trust. With net income reinvested, £1,000 on 1st May 1975 would have been worth £13,019 ten years later, 31 per cent more than the next best fund, which reached £9,905. The same investment in the FT All-Share Index would have grown to £6,517 (Source: Planned Savings).

The trust also produced a scintillating performance for regular savers. £20 per month over ten years to 1st May would have turned into £10,016 for an outlay of £2,400. Over 15 years £20 per month would have produced £23,734 for an outlay of £3,600, the best result for any unit trust.

Capital Trust's performance has been achieved in a particularly calm way by picking out British companies with good prospects of growth and tending to stay with them. The list of shares is longer than is conventional (there are currently 160). The amount of turnover is lower than average. This keeps the dealing costs low, which helps performance. Performance has also been helped by the lower than average annual charge of ½ per cent (+VAT).

Units are available in both income form (with distributions twice each year) and accumulation form (in which net income is reinvested).

On 1st May 1985 the price of income units was 164.2p (accumulation units, 193.0p). The estimated gross yield was 3.22 per cent.

### HOW TO INVEST

You can buy units by completing the form below and sending it to us with your cheque. Units are allocated at the price ruling when we receive your order. The minimum investment for a lump sum is £500. There is a discount of 1 per cent for investments of £10,000 or more.

For the monthly savings plan, the minimum is £20 per month, with a discount of 1 per cent for contributions of £100 per month or more. Accumulation units are used and are allocated at the price ruling on the 3th of each month. To start your plan, complete the application and send it with your cheque for the first contribution. Subsequent contributions are by the direct debit mandate which we shall send to you for your signature.

Investors are reminded that the price

of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Framlington Capital Trust is an authorised unit trust constituted by Trust Deed. The Trustee is Lloyds Bank Plc. The Managers are Framlington Unit Management Limited, 3 London Wall Buildings, London EC2M 5NU. Telephone 01-628 5181.

Applications will be acknowledged. Certificates for lump-sum investments will be sent by the registrar, Lloyds Bank Plc, normally within 6 weeks.

Prices are published daily in The Times, Daily Telegraph and Financial Times.

The annual charge is ½ per cent (+VAT) of the value of the fund. The Trust Deed includes powers to increase this to a maximum of 1 per cent if necessary. The initial charge (included in the offer price) is 5 per cent.

When units are sold back to the managers payment is normally made within 7 days of receipt of the renounced certificate. Savings plans can be cashed in at any time.

Commission of 1½ per cent is paid to qualified intermediaries, but not on savings plans.

Distributions on income units are paid net of basic rate tax on May 15th and November 15th to unit-holders on the register two months previously. A report is sent at the time of the distribution. Savings plan statements are sent every six months.

Registered in England No. 895241. Member of the Unit Trust Association.

This offer is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

To: Framlington Unit Management Limited, 3 London Wall Buildings, London EC2M 5NU

LUMP SUM I wish to invest

£  in Framlington Capital Trust (minimum £500)

I enclose my cheque payable to Framlington Unit Management Limited, I am over 18. For accumulation units in which income is reinvested, tick here ☐

Surname (Mr/Ms/Miss/Title)

Full first name(s)

Address

Signature

(Joint applicants should all sign and give details separately)

MONTHLY SAVINGS I wish to start a Monthly Savings Plan for

£  in Framlington Capital Trust (minimum £20).

I enclose my cheque for £  for my first contribution (this can be for a larger amount than your monthly payment). I am over 18.

Date

Signature

Date

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FRAMLINGTON

### IN BRIEF:

## Money in bricks and mortar

**BUILDING** society mania has shown no signs of relaxing since the first cuckoo behaviour was noted a month ago. Only this week the Abbey National hit the 11 per cent target offering this rate, tax paid, on sums of at least £10,000 tied up for 90 days. This is higher than any other middle or large sized society.

And, on the other side of the balance sheet, Bristol & West is advertising cheap personal loans for any purpose.

But still building societies are not taking in the money they need to meet mortgage demand. Provisional figures for May show that, in spite of the astronomically high savings rates, they have only attracted £550 million — well short of the broad £800 million a month needed and only £250 million more than in April.

The banks' high interest accounts are still proving the greater attraction: this week Barclays revealed that its Higher Rate Deposit account had taken in £1 billion since it was launched in March, and National Westminster has reached almost the same total.

The problem at this time of year is that customers' thoughts turn more seriously to saving for sunny holidays than saving for a rainy day. So the prospects for societies getting more, even into these glittering gold accounts, are slim over the next traditionally barren couple of months.

### Special savings for retirement

LEGAL & General has come up with a new scheme for people saving for their retirement. The plan invests retirement savings in a number of building societies through a special tax free fund which gives them extra interest. It is available to the self-employed, anyone not entitled to join a company pension scheme.

For a basic rate taxpayer currently paying £25 a month into an ordinary building society share account, the same investment in the Legal & General scheme would be worth £50, plus the tax free interest.

### Anybody want a personal loan?

**THE** Bristol & West Building Society is awash with funds to lend at the moment — to the extent of advertising personal loans for cars, holidays or any other non-business-related purpose. There is nothing in current legislation to stop them from doing this and indeed, when other societies have had the money in the past, there has been an under the counter market in further advances.

But money can only be lent to existing (or new) Bristol & West borrowers and there is no tax relief on the repayments. The rate of interest is 9 per cent above the basic mortgage rate, making an APR of 21 per cent over five years.

## TOWN & COUNTRY BUILDING SOCIETY

Assets exceed £250 million. Over 300 branches and agencies. Member of the Building Societies Association and Investors Protection Scheme. Trustee status.

### 3 Years Super Term Shares

Balance £10,000	10.75% NET = 11.04%* = 15.77%*
and over	Guaranteed extra 2½% above variable ordinary share rate. Monthly income available.
£500 - £9,999	10.50% NET = 10.78%* = 15.40%*
	Guaranteed extra 2½% above variable ordinary share rate. Minimum investment of £500. Monthly income minimum £1,000. Withdrawal at 90 days' notice and 60 days' loss of interest.

### Super 90

10.25% NET = 10.51%* = 15.01%*
90 days' notice or immediate withdrawal with the loss of 90 days' interest. No notice or penalty if balance is maintained over £10,000. Minimum investment of £500. Monthly income minimum £1,000.

### Supershares

9.75% NET = 9.99%* = 14.27%*
Issuing Super 7 accounts now on Supershare terms. Immediate withdrawal with no penalty. Minimum investment of £500.

### Moneywise Cheque Account & Visa Card

Balance £50,000 and over	10.50% NET = 10.78%* = 15.40%*
£10,000 - £49,999	10.25% NET = 10.51%* = 15.01%*
£5,000 - £9,999	9.50% NET = 9.73%* = 13.90%*
£250 - £4,999	7.00% NET = 7.12%* = 10.17%*

\*Compounded annual rate when full half yearly interest remains invested. \*Odds to income tax payers. All rates quoted are variable. Send the coupon to Town & Country Building Society, 215 Strand, FREEPOST, London WC2R 1SR. Or telephone 01-633 0881.

Please send full information about Town & Country accounts.

Name

Address

Postcode

سكنا من الامل







## Why more and more homeowners choose Lombard

A Homeowners Loan can be used for almost anything at all - from a home extension, to repaying existing loans and credit card balances. Unlock the true value of your home as security for a loan of between £2,000 and £12,000.

Convenient monthly repayments can be spread over as long as ten years. Free life assurance is included, and there are no penalties if you settle early.

A Loan of £3,500 can be repaid at £92.18 per month over 60 months. This makes a total amount payable of £5,530.80 (APR 21.6% variable).

If you are aged between 18 and 65, and are a homeowner, telephone Val Bishop on 021-744-4544 (outside office hours) or simply post the coupon below for details.

**LOMBARD HOMEOWNER'S LOAN PLAN**  
To: Lombard North Central PLC  
FREEPOST Shirley, Solihull,  
West Midlands B90 1BR

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Post Code \_\_\_\_\_  
Please send me a copy of the Lombard Homeowner's Loan Plan and details of the terms and conditions of the loan.

## If you feel like moving on but not like moving out

Sara Webb on why a property manager could turn out to be an expatriate's best friend

GIVEN that a property in the right area stands a good chance of outperforming the stockmarket in the long term, anyone proposing to spend the next year or so working abroad would be wise to hold on to their house or flat. The question is, should you let it or leave it?

Properties left empty run the attendant risks of occupation by squatters, damage from vandals, and may in the end cost more to insure. On the other hand, owners who decide to let need to bear Murphy's Law in mind - if something can go wrong, it will.

All well and good if you can let your home to a reliable friend - one who will pay the rent and the bills in ample time so that the services are not cut off, make sure that the heating, roof or septic tank boiler is repaired promptly and efficiently, inform you of any insurance claims which need to be made, and move out in plenty of time before you return. If not, you probably need a good property manager.

Easier said than done. There's no complete list of agents who manage properties in various parts of the United Kingdom, although the weekly magazine, Estates Gazette, publishes a monthly directory in which agents willing to take on property management advertise.

Another organisation, the Association of Residential Letting Agents, has about 45

members who deal with properties in and around London/Reading/St Albans and will recommend agents in the locality.

Otherwise, the best way to find a manager is (as always) by personal recommendation - but make sure the firm is a member of either the National Association of Estate Agents or the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors as a safeguard.

The job of the property manager, according to John Birch, chairman of the Association of Residential Letting Agents, is "to give the owner peace of mind and act in his absence in an experienced and efficient manner".

For alleviating headaches, read the following: finding a tenant; vetting, and taking up references with the tenant's bank, employer, and former landlords; drawing up the tenancy agreement; making an inventory and inspecting the property at regular intervals; dealing with repairs and emergencies; using reliable plumbers and builders, up to a pre-arranged limit and without having to consult the owner; finding replacement tenants; collecting rent and providing statements for the landlord's account; forwarding bills or administering their payment; dealing with insurance claims; drawing up a schedule of dilapidation at the end of the tenancy; and arranging for the cleaning of soft furnishings and replacement of broken items (the money for this is deducted from the property deposit so that the property does not look too jaded after several years of tenancy).

Not all property managers offer the complete range of services, and some do not automatically look after the property between tenancies, which poses a problem if the

house remains empty for a few months. The two areas where they are most useful are finding a good tenant and dealing with damage.

Yuppies are what property managers' dreams are made of - the Young Urban Professionals who will eventually want to settle down and buy their own house and hence have little reason to hang on after the expiry of the tenancy agreement.

Company lets are also a reasonably safe bet for properties in and around London where a lot of multinationals import foreign staff.



Since few tenants treat your home as if it were their own, it is with repair work that the smart property manager proves particularly useful.

Try contacting your "24-hour" plumber using an out-of-date copy of the Yellow Pages when you're stuck in Saudi Arabia and Aunt Maud writes to say there's something wrong with the pipes.

Property managers will either arrange for your preferred maintenance workers to sort out the problem or will themselves call in the relevant emergency service so that neighbours or tenants can get in touch at all hours.

For these services, property managers charge between 12.5 per cent and 15 per cent. This breaks down into 10 per cent for the introduction of a tenant and rent collection in the first year, sometimes reducing to 7.5 per cent in subsequent years unless a new tenant has to be found, and 5 per cent for the actual management.

In most cases where the landlord is non-resident, the managing agent is assessable for income tax purposes and therefore obliged to deduct 30 per cent from the rent at source. In many cases, the manager holds a tax reserve, and the tax is collected as the rent is paid, which can pose a problem with cash flow for the landlord. To make the most of this inconvenience, you should ask the agent to put the money in a deposit account so at least you are earning interest.

By the time you have paid for the mortgage, rates, service charges, repairs, and the property manager, the net income is earning interest. Unfortunately, the longer you take advantage of their good will, the more likely you are to encounter a "sense of humour" failure.

For more information, contact Residential Letting Agents, Dorville House, 14 John Prince Street, London W1. Tel. 629 8942.

## YOUR MONEY LETTERS

answered by Margaret Dibben

### Special offers

I AM looking for something to make a monthly investment, and this week I have received two special offers, both for plans offering life assurance cover over 10 years. One is from Sun Alliance and the other from UK Provident, with whom I have invested for over 30 years. For an investment of £50 a month they both offer about £11,350 after 10 years plus instant life cover. Bearing in mind that I would like the extra life cover, is this the best investment for me, and are there any pitfalls with these offers? - L.F., Sunderland.

BOTH these companies are reputable, with good performance records, but you must remember that the figures quoted are projections, not guaranteed results. If you want life cover, however, this is an expensive way to buy it. I would suggest that you get the cover you require through term assurance, and use a unit trust regular savings plan - which is likely, over a 10-year term, to outperform an insurance policy - for the investment part of your needs.

### Offshore deposit

AT THE end of June I shall be realising £25,000 from the sale of my house. After that, I intend to take an extended holiday abroad for two years. When I return, I will need to require the money to buy another home, but in the interim period, it is available for investment. I will have no other source of income while abroad. - C.G., London.

would not, in any case, offer a very high income to support you in the interim. You are unlikely to be liable to UK taxation during your trip, so you should look at offshore investments which pay interest gross. I would suggest a combination of an offshore deposit and such as a Save & Prosper's Sterling Deposit Funds, which is based in Jersey, and some government stocks (gilts) held element of capital growth, as well as a high level of income, is guaranteed. Make sure you get exempt gilts, on which you can reclaim tax deducted on the dividends.

### CTT exemptions

IN connection with capital transfer tax, I am puzzled by two points: (a) one is exemption from tax if transfers made during the previous ten years do not exceed £67,000 and (b) there is exemption from tax (in a year) on the first £3,000. It would seem to me that one can transfer £67,000 a year, because the total for ten years would never exceed £67,000. - J.B., Swinton.

YOU ARE confusing the exempt limit on gifts with the CTT nil-rate band. There is a series of annual exemptions for CTT purposes. These are amounts you can give away which are exempt altogether from the tax. You can, for instance, give up to £3,000 a year, as well as £3,000 to a son or daughter as a wedding present. These amounts do not exceed £250 to any number of individuals. Once you exceed the exempt limits, your gifts become liable to CTT.

There is, however, a £67,000 nil-rate band before any tax becomes payable. The £67,000 nil-rate operates, as you say, on a rolling, 10-year basis. You could, in effect, give away £9,700 a year, incorporating both the £3,000 exempt limit and one tenth of the nil-rate allowance. But on your death after using up your nil-rate allowance in this way the whole of your estate would become liable to CTT.

Weekend Money is edited by Margaret Dibben

# Go for income and growth with



WITH two of the world's major markets - America and the Far East - still clouded by economic uncertainty, now's the time for investors looking for income or growth to turn to home for the best long-term prospects on offer.

And now's the time for you to invest in either or both of these two TSB unit trusts, to make the most of the great strengths underlying the UK market.

### TSB INCOME UNIT TRUST: THE INFLATION BEATER

Dedicated to providing an above average income and sound capital growth from selected investments in UK equities, TSB Income Unit Trust has produced an impressive performance for its investors.

Over the last four full years they have seen their net income payments rise by a healthy average of 13.75% each year.

And over the same period they have seen the value of their investment capital increase by 101.3%.

Indeed, the Trust's performance since launch has been excellent, as these charts show.

### TSB SELECTED OPPORTUNITIES UNIT TRUST: ALL OUT FOR GROWTH

With its three-tiered strategy and its commitment to the UK market, TSB Selected Opportunities Unit Trust goes all out for growth.

**FACTS ABOUT THESE TRUSTS**  
Managed by TSB Unit Trusts Limited (Members of the Unit Trust Association).  
Investment Managers: Central Trustee Savings Bank Limited.  
Trustees: General Accident Executor and Trustee Company Limited.  
Charges: 3% on initial purchase; thereafter 4% p.a. (plus 1% of each Fund's value, deducted from each Trust's income). The Trust Deeds allow for a maximum charge of 1% p.a.; the Managers will give unitholders at least 3 months' written notice of any change. These charges are included in the offer price of units.  
Selling units: Units in any of our Trusts can be sold back on any business day at the bid price ruling on receipt of instructions. Payment will normally be made within 7 days of receipt of a renounced unit certificate.  
Renunciations: Payable to qualified intermediaries; none available on request.  
Prices/Yields: Offer price for income units/estimated current gross yield for TSB Income Unit Trust 178p/9.98%; for accumulation units/estimated current gross yield for TSB Selected Opportunities Unit Trust 54.9p/2.41%; all on May 29th 1985. Prices and yields are quoted daily in the national press.  
Income distribution: TSB Income Unit Trust January 25th and July 25th (dividends made now will receive first income distribution January 25th 1986); TSB Selected Opportunities Unit Trust May 6th and November 6th.  
Registered Office: Keens House, Andover, Hampshire SP10 1PG. Registered in England and Wales, number 1629925.



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For the long term, our experts select companies with strong management ideas and good prospects for high rates of growth.

Over the medium term they choose companies in sectors which are due for an all-round up-turn.

And in the short term they look for profits from take-over situations, rights issues and company flotations.

As the figures show, initial investors have already seen a 107% rise in the value of their units in the last three years, and we confidently expect this trend to continue. Which is why our Managers have chosen this Trust as their entry for the 1985 "Daily Telegraph" Unit Trust Managers' competition.

### LET THE RECORD HELP YOU DECIDE

If evidence were needed that these two trusts can offer first-class prospects from investments made in Britain, their records provide it.

They show that, whether you're looking for an above average income and sound capital growth, or simply concerned with out-and-out growth, TSB's Income and Selected Opportunities Unit Trusts can deliver. In good measure.

### INVEST TODAY FOR YOUR BONUS

Remember, the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up. And you should regard your investment as being a medium to long-term one.

But, relying on the fundamental strengths of the UK market, and with continuing stability in prospect, we believe now is the time to go for income and growth from the best that Britain has to offer.

To make your investment, complete the coupon and send us your cheque. The minimum investment in each trust is £250 but, if you invest a total of £500 or more before June 21st 1985, we will add a further 1% bonus of additional units to your unitholding, entirely free of charge. Make that £5,000 or more and we'll increase your bonus to 2%!

### TSB INCOME UNIT TRUST AND TSB SELECTED OPPORTUNITIES UNIT TRUST

Bonus Application Form valid until June 21st 1985

To: Fred Shafte, TSB Unit Trusts Limited, Keens House, Andover, Hampshire SP10 1PG. Tel: (0264) 63432/3/4

TSB Income Unit Trust:

I/We wish to invest £ (min £250) in income/accumulation units

TSB Selected Opportunities Unit Trust:

I/We wish to invest £ (min £250) in income/accumulation units

at the offer price(s) ruling on the day of receipt of this application, and to include a bonus of 1% of free extra units if I/we invest a total of £500 or more (2% if I/we invest a total of £5,000 or more) by June 21st 1985.

†Delete as appropriate. Holders of income units will receive twice-yearly payments from each Trust. Holders of accumulation units will have their income reinvested. (If no unit preference is indicated, accumulation units will automatically be issued.)

We offer generous Share Exchange facilities to investors already holding shares. Tick here for details

#### BLOCK CAPITALS

Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms (Surnames)

Surname

Address

Postcode

Signature

Date

In the case of joint applications, all applicants must sign and attach names and addresses on a separate sheet of paper. This offer is only open to investors who are 18 years of age or over. It is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

We also offer an attractive, low-cost regular savings scheme: TSB Unitbuilder. For full details, tick here

## Linda Lennard follows up last week's report on maternity benefits with a review of what's available after the baby. Baby talk

LAST WEEK we detailed the money that was available for pregnant women. Once the baby is born, other financial benefits can be had. The change and the birth of a child could mean a woman becomes eligible for supplementary benefit because of the change in her income and needs. Or it could mean an increase for someone already on supplementary benefit. For instance, a claimant could qualify for a weekly additional payment for heating as a householder with a child under 5. If she or her baby needs a special diet, a weekly diet addition is available.

She may also be eligible for single payments for items such as maternity clothes, and baby goods including a cot, pram and nappies. Note that the £25 maternity grant is not a benefit but a loan, for maternity needs unless it can be shown that it has been spent on essential items for the baby. The local DHSS office can supply details of entitlement to supplementary benefit and the Income Support Advice Bureau is another source of useful information.

As soon as the baby is born child benefit should be claimed from the DHSS (although up to a year's arrears can be paid to late claimants. This is tax free and paid at 58.85 a week for each child. Single parents can also claim one-parent benefit on top for one child - also tax free at £4.25 a week. Anyone receiving another benefit, such as invalidity benefit, should claim a weekly additional dependent's payment for the child. The same applies to people on supplementary benefit.

A baby might also mean eligibility for other benefits such as the Income Supplement (FIS) because of the change in circumstances - contact the DHSS office. It should also mean increased social housing benefit (help with rent and rates from the local authority) so the Town Hall housing benefit office should be notified.

A claimant on supplementary benefit or FIS, or who has a low income, should qualify for free milk and vitamins while she is pregnant and also for her children up to 5 years. All pregnant women, whatever their income, are entitled to free prescriptions and free dental treatment, as well as free travel fares to and from the hospital during the past year.

Claimants are well advised to collect as much information as possible about their rights as early on as possible so that claims can be made in time and extra burdens avoided later on. As well as the local Citizens Advice Bureau and welfare rights office, advice about maternity rights is also available from the Maternity Alliance at 69-81 Cavendish Square, London NW1.

For further information, see DHSS leaflets: FBS Babies and Benefits; CH1 Child Benefit; CH1 One Parent Benefit.

**10.15%** The **BULFIN** share account  
gross equivalent annual rate when half yearly interest paid out  
**14.50%** gross equivalent annual rate when half yearly interest paid out  
**14.87%** gross compounded annual rate when half yearly interest added to basic rate tax payers  
MINIMUM INVESTMENT £2500 INTEREST RATES VARIABLE

**IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWALS NO LOSS OF INTEREST**  
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Please tick the appropriate box for information.  
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**THE M&G GROUP**







## How to avoid the property trap

a resident warden. The most conscientious warden would be hard put to manage 33 frail people. Under the management of Mike Gardner, a former official of Hampshire County Council, the new schemes will include a nursing home nearby, and also intermediately extra-care housing where people can live on their own and use the facilities of the residential home.

What may seem to be an ideal solution has its critics though. Hedley Taylor of the Centre For Policy on Ageing is compiling a book on housing for the elderly to be published later this year. He says: "I worry that the frail occupant might be coerced into moving into residential care, when they would rather stay put. This is a problem for all types of people, but if they are in their own home, or in public or private sheltered housing. They must be given the choice, and the community must supply the necessary support. The only situation where only profit determines what is available."



**MANCHESTER**  
061-832 7200



## CONCERTS London

### GLC SOUTH BANK CONCERT HALLS

GLC South Bank Concert Halls, Belvedere Road, London SE1 8XX.  
Box Office: Open Mon-Sat 10am-8pm, Sun 12pm-6pm.  
Telephone: 01-588 8888.  
Open all day with free refreshments and bar service.  
Covers: 100p, 200p, 300p, 400p, 500p, 600p, 700p, 800p, 900p, 1000p.  
Covers: 100p, 200p, 300p, 400p, 500p, 600p, 700p, 800p, 900p, 1000p.  
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#### ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
SUNDAY 1 JUNE 7.30pm  
BBC FESTIVAL OF LIGHT MUSIC: The Royal Festival Hall, London. The BBC Festival of Light Music, featuring the Royal Festival Hall, London. The BBC Festival of Light Music, featuring the Royal Festival Hall, London. The BBC Festival of Light Music, featuring the Royal Festival Hall, London.

#### QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

**QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL**  
SUNDAY 1 JUNE 7.30pm  
COLLEGE MUSIC OF LONDON: The Queen Elizabeth Hall, London. The College Music of London, featuring the Queen Elizabeth Hall, London. The College Music of London, featuring the Queen Elizabeth Hall, London.

**THE VALE DISCOVERY** 2nd of 3 concerts including the European premiere of the 3rd Concerto by Prokofiev, Op. 28, No. 3, by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Charles Mackerras. The Vale Discovery, featuring the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Charles Mackerras.

#### PURCELL ROOM

**PURCELL ROOM**  
SUNDAY 1 JUNE 7.30pm  
PUPPETS OFF: The Purcell Room, London. The Puppets Off, featuring the Purcell Room, London. The Puppets Off, featuring the Purcell Room, London.

#### GLC Working for the Arts in London

### St John's Smith Square

**St John's Smith Square**  
SUNDAY 1 JUNE 7.30pm  
NEW LONDON CHAMBER ORCHESTRA: The St John's Smith Square, London. The New London Chamber Orchestra, featuring the St John's Smith Square, London.

#### MOZART

**MOZART**  
SUNDAY 1 JUNE 7.30pm  
LA CLEMENZA DI TITO: The Mozart, London. The La Clemenza di Tito, featuring the Mozart, London.

#### CONCERTS

#### ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

**ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA**  
SUNDAY 1 JUNE 7.30pm  
MANCHESTER FREE TRADE HALL, Thursday, June 13, 7.30pm. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, featuring the Manchester Free Trade Hall, Thursday, June 13, 7.30pm.

#### HALLE PROMS

**HALLE PROMS**  
SUNDAY 1 JUNE 7.30pm  
TUESDAY, JUNE 18 - SATURDAY, JUNE 22. The Halle Proms, featuring Tuesday, June 18 - Saturday, June 22.

#### BOWDON FESTIVAL

**BOWDON FESTIVAL**  
JUNE 7-16  
DUNHAM MANSION HALL AND GARDENS. The Bowdon Festival, featuring Dunham Mansion Hall and Gardens, June 7-16.

#### THEATRES

#### ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY

**ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY**  
SUNDAY 1 JUNE 7.30pm  
BARBICAN, 01-638 8755/8756. The Royal Shakespeare Company, featuring Barbican, 01-638 8755/8756.

#### THEATRES

#### WIGMORE HALL

**WIGMORE HALL**  
SUNDAY 1 JUNE 7.30pm  
EUROPEAN TOURING ARTISTS PRESENTS. Wigmore Hall, featuring European Touring Artists Presents.

#### RAYMOND FISCHER

**RAYMOND FISCHER**  
SUNDAY 1 JUNE 7.30pm  
PIANO RECITAL. Raymond Fischer, featuring Piano Recital.

#### AMBACHE CHAMBER ENSEMBLE

**AMBACHE CHAMBER ENSEMBLE**  
SUNDAY 1 JUNE 7.30pm  
Diana Ambache, Director/Soloist. The Ambache Chamber Ensemble, featuring Diana Ambache, Director/Soloist.

#### WIGMORE HALL

**WIGMORE HALL**  
SUNDAY 1 JUNE 7.30pm  
MARTINO TIMMO. Wigmore Hall, featuring Martino Timmo.

#### ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
SUNDAY 1 JUNE 7.30pm  
HAROLD MOLT LIMITED PRESENTS. The Royal Festival Hall, featuring Harold Molt Limited Presents.

#### CLAUDIO ARRAU

**CLAUDIO ARRAU**  
SUNDAY 1 JUNE 7.30pm  
BEETHOVEN: Piano Concerto No. 5. Claudio Arrau, featuring Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 5.

#### PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA

**PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA**  
SUNDAY 1 JUNE 7.30pm  
Principal Conductor: Giuseppe Sinopoli. The Philharmonia Orchestra, featuring Principal Conductor: Giuseppe Sinopoli.

#### ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
SUNDAY 1 JUNE 7.30pm  
SCHUBERT: Piano Sonatas Cycle. The Royal Festival Hall, featuring Schubert: Piano Sonatas Cycle.

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## THEATRES

### London

#### DRURY LANE THEATRE ROYAL

**DRURY LANE THEATRE ROYAL**  
SUNDAY 1 JUNE 7.30pm  
THE SHOW MUST GO ON. Drury Lane Theatre Royal, featuring The Show Must Go On.

#### 42ND STREET

**42ND STREET**  
SUNDAY 1 JUNE 7.30pm  
THE SHOW MUST GO ON. 42nd Street, featuring The Show Must Go On.

#### BEST MUSICAL

**BEST MUSICAL**  
SUNDAY 1 JUNE 7.30pm  
THE SHOW MUST GO ON. Best Musical, featuring The Show Must Go On.

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### THEATRES

#### London

#### WYNDHAM'S

**WYNDHAM'S**  
SUNDAY 1 JUNE 7.30pm  
THE SHOW MUST GO ON. Wyndham's, featuring The Show Must Go On.

#### THE SECRET DIARY OF ADRIAN PALE

**THE SECRET DIARY OF ADRIAN PALE**  
SUNDAY 1 JUNE 7.30pm  
THE SHOW MUST GO ON. The Secret Diary of Adrian Pale, featuring The Show Must Go On.

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BBC-1		BBC-2		ITV London		Channel 4		Radio 1		Radio 2		Radio 3		Radio 4		Radio 5	
7 10-8 25 am Open University. 8 30 The Saturday Picture Show.		6 25 am Open University.		6 15 am Good Morning Britain. 8 30 The Wide Awake Club. 9 25 LWT Information.		1 0 pm Chips Comic. 1 25 Print It Yourself.		7 0 pm Graham. 8 0 pm Peter.		7 0 pm Graham. 8 0 pm Peter.		7 0 pm Graham. 8 0 pm Peter.		7 0 pm Graham. 8 0 pm Peter.		7 0 pm Graham. 8 0 pm Peter.	
10 40 GRANDSTAND. Including: cricket - England v Australia, getting up the nose of the 1400; gymnastics - Men's European Championships from Oslo (1 00); Rugby Union - NZ v England from Christchurch, highlights (1 00); show jumping from Hickstead (4 30); final score (4 55).		2 10 TAKE ME HIGH. Cliff Richard leads this 1973 musical directed by David Askey, recently of Three Up, Two Down, as rising young banker discovering a new interest in life when he's exiled to Birmingham. With George Cole, Debbie Watling, Hugh Griffith.		12 25 WORLD OF SPORT. Including: ice hockey - Stanley Cup and Basketball - NBA finals from North America (12 20); news; Aussie pools check (12 45); motor racing - Indianapolis 500 (12 55); racing from Newmarket and Thirsk (1 20); speedway - World Pairs Championship semifinal (2 55); news (3 50); wrestling (4 0); results (4 45).		6 00 THE MAX HEADROOM SHOW.		4 00 am Mark Williams. 6 00 George.		4 00 am Mark Williams. 6 00 George.		4 00 am Mark Williams. 6 00 George.		4 00 am Mark Williams. 6 00 George.		4 00 am Mark Williams. 6 00 George.	
5 5 NEWS: weather news; sport; regional news magazine.		4 40 INTERNATIONAL CRICKET. England v Australia. Peter West with further coverage (see also Grandstand) of the 55-over Test match at Edgbaston.		5 00 NEWS: weather.		6 30 NO PROBLEM! Last episode of the black comedy, with Angel double-booked for her birthday, and reggae band Aswad making a guest appearance. News summary, weather.		6 55 Weather; news; Aubade.		6 55 Weather; news; Aubade.		6 55 Weather; news; Aubade.		6 55 Weather; news; Aubade.		6 55 Weather; news; Aubade.	
5 20 THE NEW ADVENTURES OF WONDER WOMAN: The Man Who Made Volcanoes. Lynda Carter as the under-dressed avenger, erupting into action to save world peace in the latest old comic strip adventure. Ceefax sub-titles.		7 30 NEWS: sport; weather.		5 00 HAPPY DAYS: Vocational Education with Henry Winkler as Fonzie.		7 30 LAKELAND ROCK. Ow's Better Than Nowt In A Crisis. The dizzy-making series concludes with an attempt by top climbers Peter Wallace and Dave Armstrong to scale the sheer face of the Great Gable by a new and untold route.		6 55 News; Record Review: Ravel's Gaspard de la Nuit.		6 55 News; Record Review: Ravel's Gaspard de la Nuit.		6 55 News; Record Review: Ravel's Gaspard de la Nuit.		6 55 News; Record Review: Ravel's Gaspard de la Nuit.		6 55 News; Record Review: Ravel's Gaspard de la Nuit.	
6 10 THE KEITH HARRIS SHOW. More ventriloquist vulgarity with Keith and his comic characters, joined this week by Alvin Stardust, Bernie Clifton.		7 45 ROYAL ACADEMY SUMMER EXHIBITION. James Bellini previews the 217th such display of previously-unhung works from Burlington House, inviting guest critics to select their favourites from the 2,000 or so on show.		6 00 THE SATURDAY 6 O'CLOCK SHOW. Michael Aspel and the team celebrate the 50th anniversary of the driving test.		8 15 WINSTON CHURCHILL: THE WEDNESDAY YEARS. What Price Churchill? Final episode of the repeated recent-history drama, with Churchill (Robert Hardy) once more a voice in the wilderness. After Chamberlain's promise of peace, but due to come into his own again as war looms and Chamberlain dithers.		11 15 BBC PO/Barb. Weber; Euryanthe overture; Elgar: Cello Concerto (Robert Cohen); Schubert: Symphony No. 8.		11 15 BBC PO/Barb. Weber; Euryanthe overture; Elgar: Cello Concerto (Robert Cohen); Schubert: Symphony No. 8.		11 15 BBC PO/Barb. Weber; Euryanthe overture; Elgar: Cello Concerto (Robert Cohen); Schubert: Symphony No. 8.		11 15 BBC PO/Barb. Weber; Euryanthe overture; Elgar: Cello Concerto (Robert Cohen); Schubert: Symphony No. 8.		11 15 BBC PO/Barb. Weber; Euryanthe overture; Elgar: Cello Concerto (Robert Cohen); Schubert: Symphony No. 8.	
6 45 BRANNING. Tall-on-the-tube Chicago cop John Wayne comes to London seeking elusive US villain, getting up the nose of his Scotland Yard counterpart Richard Attenborough, in Douglas Hickox's British-made thriller, dating from 1975. Ceefax sub-titles.		8 30 ON THE TOWN. Made in 1949 and tuneful as ever, Leonard Bernstein's classic MGM musical stars director Gene Kelly, Frank Sinatra and Jules Minahan as the three sailors taking in New York, New York on a one-day pass.		6 50 THE COMEDIANS. Return of Granada's stand-up comedy showcase, featuring familiar "finds" like Carson, Manning, Boardman, plus untalented talent.		10 15 TO BE A YELLOWBELL... Down To Earth. The People to People series on Lincolnshire farm-workers follows four of them - including Andy Legg, who composed and sings most of the music - through a year in their lives, looking at the nature of their work, at their social activities and union involvement.		2 00 Bach: Motets. Four of them, performed in contrasting styles. Fugue: Bach: Notebook for Anna Bach; Prelude: (Gols Boys Choir); Singlet dem Herrn (Vale College); Legitim Musicum, cont. Hindemith (1953); Komm, Jesu, Komm (Aeolian Singers). Plus solo violin pieces: Bach's Sarabande and Double (BVV 1002) and Valse's Sonata.		2 00 Bach: Motets. Four of them, performed in contrasting styles. Fugue: Bach: Notebook for Anna Bach; Prelude: (Gols Boys Choir); Singlet dem Herrn (Vale College); Legitim Musicum, cont. Hindemith (1953); Komm, Jesu, Komm (Aeolian Singers). Plus solo violin pieces: Bach's Sarabande and Double (BVV 1002) and Valse's Sonata.		2 00 Bach: Motets. Four of them, performed in contrasting styles. Fugue: Bach: Notebook for Anna Bach; Prelude: (Gols Boys Choir); Singlet dem Herrn (Vale College); Legitim Musicum, cont. Hindemith (1953); Komm, Jesu, Komm (Aeolian Singers). Plus solo violin pieces: Bach's Sarabande and Double (BVV 1002) and Valse's Sonata.		2 00 Bach: Motets. Four of them, performed in contrasting styles. Fugue: Bach: Notebook for Anna Bach; Prelude: (Gols Boys Choir); Singlet dem Herrn (Vale College); Legitim Musicum, cont. Hindemith (1953); Komm, Jesu, Komm (Aeolian Singers). Plus solo violin pieces: Bach's Sarabande and Double (BVV 1002) and Valse's Sonata.		2 00 Bach: Motets. Four of them, performed in contrasting styles. Fugue: Bach: Notebook for Anna Bach; Prelude: (Gols Boys Choir); Singlet dem Herrn (Vale College); Legitim Musicum, cont. Hindemith (1953); Komm, Jesu, Komm (Aeolian Singers). Plus solo violin pieces: Bach's Sarabande and Double (BVV 1002) and Valse's Sonata.	
5 30 THE KENNY EVERETT TELEVISION SHOW. The usual lunacy, with Sheila Steafel, Daniel Peacock, Willie Rushton and pop star David Cassidy participating.		10 5 SATURDAY REVIEW. Russell Davies opens a new run of the arts and media magazine, with studio guests Henry Porter, Hermione Lee and Bruce McLean joining him to discuss the National Theatre production of Travels, David Thompson's book Suspects, and the Francis Bacon exhibition at the Tate. Plus Moira Shearer's view of dance on film, and a look at the various adaptations of Hitchcock's Guide To The Galaxy, with author Douglas Adams interviewed by Minette Martin.		9 15 NEWS: sport; weather.		12 15 MAGNUM: Distant Relative.		5 55 News; Record Review: Ravel's Gaspard de la Nuit.		5 55 News; Record Review: Ravel's Gaspard de la Nuit.		5 55 News; Record Review: Ravel's Gaspard de la Nuit.		5 55 News; Record Review: Ravel's Gaspard de la Nuit.		5 55 News; Record Review: Ravel's Gaspard de la Nuit.	
9 0 DYNASTY: Kristina. A lyrical time for Kristy and Blake and all of us who've been loyally making with the matinee jackets. But take comfort, gentle viewer, from the news that a significant stranger is to make a first appearance - and this time it's probably not Alexis's long-lost chihuahua... Ceefax sub-titles.		11 5 INTERNATIONAL CRICKET. England v Australia. Highlights of today's one-day match at Edgbaston.		1 5 BIZARRERIE. John Byner hosts the co-hoerent but well-timed comedy show.		12 50 THE PAUL HOGAN SHOW. More Antipodean humour with the Aussie comic. 1 20 Close.		7 55 News; Record Review: Ravel's Gaspard de la Nuit.		7 55 News; Record Review: Ravel's Gaspard de la Nuit.		7 55 News; Record Review: Ravel's Gaspard de la Nuit.		7 55 News; Record Review: Ravel's Gaspard de la Nuit.		7 55 News; Record Review: Ravel's Gaspard de la Nuit.	
9 45 NEWS: sport; weather.		11 55 MEN'S EUROPEAN GYMNASTICS. Action from today's all-round competition in Oslo.		1 30 NIGHT THOUGHTS with the Bishop of Durham. Closedown.				8 00 News; Record Review: Ravel's Gaspard de la Nuit.		8 00 News; Record Review: Ravel's Gaspard de la Nuit.		8 00 News; Record Review: Ravel's Gaspard de la Nuit.		8 00 News; Record Review: Ravel's Gaspard de la Nuit.		8 00 News; Record Review: Ravel's Gaspard de la Nuit.	
10 50 LUCKY MAN. Lindsay Anderson's extraordinary, portentous allegory for the 1970s, an elegy too for sixties' radicalism as symbolised by the earlier If, with Malcolm McDowell as the latter-day capitalist Christian embarking on an odyssey through a Britain of corrupt bourgeoisie, self-seekers and new militarism. With superb support from the likes of Ralph Richardson, Rachel Roberts, Arthur Lowe, Helen Mirren and Alan Price - who also wrote the now-classic score. 12 55 Weather; close.		12 30 Close.						9 00 News; Record Review: Ravel's Gaspard de la Nuit.		9 00 News; Record Review: Ravel's Gaspard de la Nuit.		9 00 News; Record Review: Ravel's Gaspard de la Nuit.		9 00 News; Record Review: Ravel's Gaspard de la Nuit.		9 00 News; Record Review: Ravel's Gaspard de la Nuit.	
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BIRTHS

A DAUGHTER, Katherine Anne, born May 28, 1985, at St. Mary's Hospital, London. Parents: Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Smith.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

BENJAMIN DAVID, born May 28, 1985, at St. Mary's Hospital, London. Parents: Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Smith.

MARRIAGES

JENNY & JAMES HELPS. Congratulations from all.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

GOLD FOR KEATING. — BRYAN and MONICA. — Forty and thirty years ago today, Bryan and Monica were joined in holy matrimony. We celebrate this special day with a party at the home of the bride's parents, 12, The Priory, London SW19 4NU, on Sunday, June 2, 1985, at 2.30 p.m. All are welcome. Please RSVP to Monica, Tel. 01-871 1234.

DEATHS

FRANCIS (DRENE MAY). — On May 28, 1985, at St. Mary's Hospital, London. Parents: Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Smith.

DISABLED EX-SERVICEMEN

QUEEN ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL HOME. — For disabled ex-servicemen and their families. Tel. 01-234 5678.

ACCOMMODATION

SUFFOLK COAST. — Southwold, Suffolk. Tel. 01473 1234.

LECTURES & MEETINGS

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY. — Public Meeting, June 2, 1985. Tel. 01-234 5678.

BUSINESS TO BUSINESS

PROFESSIONAL PROOF READER. — Tel. 01-234 5678.

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BANGLADESH DISASTER APPEAL

40,000 people died and many more were made homeless in the massive cyclone and tidal wave in Bangladesh last week. Crops, animals and foodstuffs were destroyed.

Your help is urgently needed for emergency relief. Clothes, food and medicine is needed now to help save the lives of the survivors of the flood.

Please send your donations immediately to:

BANGLADESH DISASTER RELIEF FUND. — Account No. 7103786. Midland Bank plc. 127 Commercial Road, London E1 1PU.

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ACROSS: 1 Ancient stadium for horse racing (10). 7 State of USA (3). 8 (Round) journey (for pleasure) (4). 9 Dumb (4). 10 Lavish or extravagant (7). 12 Trite (saying) (11). 14 Attack with shells etc. (7). 16 Kiss (archaic) (4). 18 Ban (4). 20 Appalling (6). 21 Not in accordance with the law (10).

DOWN: 1 Seraglio (7). 2 Ghost (7). 3 Eject (4). 4 Written reply or announcement (8). 5 Theme (8). 6 Strategic (6). 11 Passage way — to the sea? (8). 12 Cask maker — called Ashley? (7). 13 Apart (see below) (7). 15 Flower — Claire (5). 17 Impudent (5). 18 General purpose vehicle? (4).

Solution No. 4724. Across: 1 Cone; 3 Pathetic; 9 Chambers; 11 Paedology; 14 Chummy; 16 Ambem; 17 Hallepous; 20 Heliport; 21 Pity; 22 Practice; 23 Omit. Down: 1 Car; 2 Cash; 10 Chimney-pot; 12 Chromium; 15 Amethyst; 16 Alaric; 18 Ship; 19 Pisa.

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MORE PERSONAL APPEARS ON PAGE 23

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6,000 hectares of land are being irrigated and prepared for cultivation. — Tel. 01-234 5678.

Wells and other water conservation projects are in hand — in some areas experimental gardens are already growing new types of vegetables. — Tel. 01-234 5678.

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